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Soviet Union

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BOVIN EXAMINES DISARMAMENT TALKS PROSPECTS

AU111712 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 11 Dec 84 p 3

[Commentary by Aleksandr Bovin, "placed at our Disposal by the NOVOSTI Press Agency": "Premature Optimism? How Moscow Views the Forthcoming Disarmament Dialogue"]

[Text] Throughout this whole year the Washington politicians have been virtually radiating optimism. This was apparently not least due to preelection considerations. Many Americans, however, are already associating Washington's actions with self-complacent adventurism and an increased danger of war.

We have grown stronger, the Americans are joyfully told, and consequently our security has become more reliable. Probably this argument sounded more convincing in the prenuclear era. Two colts are undoubtedly better than one. However, today the situation is basically different. In the nuclear age one's own security cannot be strengthened by increasing the danger of the other side. In the nuclear age, true security is conceivable only as mutual security.

What inspires particular optimism overseas is the plans to establish a system with space-based elements. In parallel with this, the effectiveness of the strategic offensive triad is to be increased. Moscow's reaction is not difficult to foresee. Nor is it difficult to guess that a new round of the arms race, that is virtually made inevitable by Washington, will not strengthen mutual security but mutual distrust. As a result, the situation in the world will become even more unstable and troubled.

Why is it that especially in the past 3 years the feeling of uneasiness and concern has increased? Why are so many people throughout the world associating the crisis of detente and the general concern over the fate of peace with the actions of the U.S. Administration? The general political climate in the world is obviously not merely determined by local crises, dangerous as they may be.

Giving all this some thought, one invariably arrives at the following conclusion: Under present-day conditions, the arms race, the striving for creating and deploying new types, new generations of nuclear missile weapons, the attempts to destroy the existing military-strategic parity involve the greatest danger to peace. Particularly here, particularly in these fields, our partners have done the maximum possible to complicate the situation.

As is known, since 1963 the USSR and the United States have concluded a number of important agreements that limit the nuclear arms race. In Washington they are trying to prove that every one of these agreements is imperfect. That may be right, but everything is relative. The first steps, no matter how small, are important because of the very fact that they are the first, that they pave the way on which one has to proceed.

Has Washington made any new proposals for a limitation and reduction of arms? Of course it has: on intermediate-range missiles in Europe; on strategic armament and on chemical weapons. All these proposals, however, do not in the least resemble a compromise that would give equal consideration to the interests of both sides. These three proposals, as the well-known U.S. arms control expert Gerard Smith writes, "resemble one another in giving at first glance the impression of being reasonable, especially to a person who is not an expert. In reality, however, as informed experts have established, they are one-sided proposals that are not suited as subjects for negotiations." Thus it is not astonishing that the Soviet Union has rejected these proposals. We are ready to hold negotiations, to talk, but only on the substance of the matter.

However, what substance is there if each of the three mentioned "initiatives" is actually designed to camouflage a concrete program for arms escalation? In order to achieve progress at the negotiations on Eurostrategic weapons, Pershing II and cruise missiles must be deployed; in order to overcome the deadlock at the SALT I negotiations, MX missiles and submarines equipped with Trident II systems must be deployed and the B-1 bomber must be built; and in order to conclude a treaty on the ban of chemical weapons, the United States must have binary chemical ammunition. This is what the 'limitations and reductions" actually look like.

No, the concern of the people is not unfounded, nor is Moscow's concern. We are ready for constructive negotiations with Washington. We are making only one "inalienable condition": The negotiations must be between equal partners. In the White House they must learn to understand and give consideration to our legitimate interests. They must show readiness to build relations on the foundation of equality, taking into consideration the other side's legitimate interests and wthout impairing the interests of third countries.

"If both sides consistently let themselves be guided by this -- and this is precisely what the Soviet Union is doing -- then this will guarantee a constructive development of Soviet-American relations," declared the highest Soviet representative, Konstantin Chernenko, in reply to the questions of the NBC U.S. television company correspondent. Then there will actually be cause for optimism.

BOGACHEV HITS U.S. SPACE MILITARIZATION PLANS

LD111741 Moscow TASS in English 1716 GMT 11 Dec 84

["A Shield From Retribution for Aggression" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow December 11 TASS -- Vladimir Bogachev, TASS military news analyst, writes:

Acting under the accompaniment of public statements by representatives of the United States Administration that President Reagan is determined to make arms control issue number one in the United States foreign policy, the Pentagon is intensively continuing the implementation of its programme of preparing the United States for "star wars".

As is known, this programme provides in particular, for the deployment of strike outer space weapons, the development of which has been completed and which are ready to use. A study is being carried out into the potentialities of the use as satellite killer systems of the existing American "Spartan", "Trident" and "Minuteman" missiles. Two tests of the ASAT anti-satellite complex on the basis of the F-15 aircraft have been carried out recently. Work is in progress to use for military purposes the "shuttle" outer space ships and create a new spaceship for the delivery into orbit of American laser and other combat military equipment.

Washington devotes particularly close attention nowadays to the creation of a large-scale anti-missile defence system based in outer space. The implementation of this programme, which is in crying conflict with the Soviet-American treaty on the limitation of ABM systems, will cost the American taxpayers one trillion dollars. The real purpose of that all-embracing system of the United States was very imaginatively disclosed by former United States President Richard Nixon, who described it as a shield designed to put the sword to action.

Speaking in an NBC television interview on March 27, 1983, U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger said that the American ABM system is designed to dispel fear of the threat of a retaliatory strike.

American "theoretician" Colin Gray, who zealously advocates the concept of a victory of the United States in a universal nuclear war, and who is now a consultant to President Reagan, pointed out in his article in the spring issue of the FOREIGN AFFAIRS journal for 1984, that the anti-missile defence system with outer space based elements fully accords with the strategic concepts of the United States. The point is, that apologist of a universal nuclear war frankly said, that however much the United States may perfect its nuclear strategy orientated towards an offensive, it is obvious that the American society cannot withstand the adversary's retaliatory strike.

These unambiguous statements by the political figures of the USA are evidence that the current United States Administration is by no means concerned with making ballistic nuclear missiles "unnecessary" and "ridding mankind from the threat of the nuclear missile weapons. [quotation marks as received]

Washington is placing stake on upsetting the equilibrium of the strategic forces in its favour, ensuring for the United States the ability to threaten the socialist countries with a disabling first-nuclear strike without fear for the security of its territory as a result of a retaliatory retribution strike.

The Soviet Union has never wished and does not wish to ensure unilateral military advantages over the USA, including in the field of anti-missile outer space weapons. But the Soviet state can take all the necessary measures for an adequate answer to any threat to its security.

The Soviet Union has tirelessly worked and continues working for preventing the militarization of outer space, for drawing up mutually acceptable agreements that would ensure the use of outer space only with peaceful aims.

U.S.-USSR ARMS TREATY COMMISSION SESSION ENDS

LD121208 Moscow TASS in English 1113 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] Geneva December 12 TASS -- A regular session of the Soviet-U.S. Standing Consultative Commission ended here today. The commission was established to contribute to the accomplishment of the objectives and the observance of the provisions of the treaty on the limitation of anti-missile defence systems and of the interim agreement on measures to limit strategic offensive armaments concluded between the USSR and the USA on May 26, 1972, and also of the agreement on measures to lessen the danger of the outbreak of nuclear war, concluded by the two countries on September 30, 1971.

U.S.-UK UNDERGROUND NUCLEAR TEST EXPLOSION NOTED

LD100550 Moscow TASS in English 0534 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] San Francisco December 10 TASS -- The United States has conducted another underground explosion of a nuclear device at its Nevada State testing range in line with a programme of building up nuclear amaments.

A spokesman for the U.S. Department of Energy disclosed that the yield of the device, codenamed Egmont, was between 20 and 150 kilotons. According to the spokesman, the test was conducted jointly with Great Britain.

This was the 13th underground nuclear test announced by the United States this year, and the 629th at the Nevada testing range since 1951 when the United States started implementing its large-scale programme of testing new types of nuclear weapons.

PRAVDA REPORTS ON SPEECHES AT PRAGUE CONFERENCE

Husak, Ponomarev Addresses

PM111331 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Dec 84 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Reception at Prague Castle"]

[Text] Prague, 6 Dec -- G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, today received at Prague Castle the leaders of delegations participating in the meeting of representatives from communist, workers, and revolutionary democratic parties held to discuss the work of the journal PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALIZMA.

Addressing those present, G. Husak expressed a high opinion of the journal's activity and noted its contribution to consolidating the ranks of the international communist and workers movement and rallying all progressive forces in the world. The very fact of extensive participation in the meeting by representatives of communist, workers, and revolutionary democratic parties, the speaker emphasized, is evidence of the scope and force of the ideas of socialism throughout the world.

We follow with great attention the selfless struggle waged by communists and all people of goodwill for peace and social progress. Naturally, the communist and workers parties operate under different conditions. Countries like Czechoslovakia, for example, are resolving the problems of building developed socialism and examining large-scale plans to create a communist society. Communists in other states are struggling for the working people's political, social, and economic rights and for fair social relations. We Communists are guided in our activity by the great and eternally living ideas of Marxism-Leninism. At this point I would like to single out in particular the role played by the journal PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALIZMA as a tribune for the exchange of experience between communist, workers, and revolutionary democratic parties. In its struggle for socialism and for building a developed socialist society, the CPCZ has made extensive use and continues to use the experience of fraternal parties, primarily the CPSU. This collective experience helps our movement to avoid errors.

Much time was devoted at the meeting to discussions of the contemporary international situation. It is an undisputable fact that the communist parties today are an enormous force. Their cohesion and unbreakable unity are guarantees of successful struggle by the forces of progress against international reaction. This is especially important in the face of the growing threat of thermonuclear war. Imperialism is stepping up the arms race and pushing mankind toward the brink of a terrible catastrophe. An insuperable obstacle, however, has been erected in the way of the instigators of a new world conflagration. It consists of the socialist community countries and primarily the Soviet Union, the international communist and workers movement, and all forces of peace and progress. History provides convincing evidence that socialism and peace are indivisible.

The policy of confrontation is alien to socialism. This is why, in today's tense international situation, the Czechoslovak people and all peace-loving forces in the world fully support the Soviet Union's principled policy aimed at strengthening security and developing cooperation and good-neighborly relations between countries with different social systems. We acclaim the USSR's initiative to hold talks with the United States on the entire range of issues concerning nuclear and space weapons, which would ultimately lead to a halt in the arms race and the banning and total liquidation of nuclear weapons, G. Husak emphasized.

Speaking on behalf of the leaders of delegations participating in the meeting, B.N. Ponomarev, head of the CPSU delegation, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, expressed gratitude to the CPCZ Central Committee and its general secretary, G. Husak for the favorable and businesslike atmosphere which enables the conference -- the largest and most representative in the entire history of the journal PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALIZMA -- to proceed in a spirit of unanimity and coordinated action, as was indeed indicated by the communique adopted on the meeting's results.

The present meeting is taking place under complex international conditions, when an unprecedented arms race is in progress and imperialism is engaged in preparations for nuclear war. But, on the other hand, the forces of peace and resistance to imperialism are also growing, and there have been signs of improvement in the international situation. The persistent nature of peace-loving efforts by the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community and the activities of all other peace-loving forces are forcing imperialism to ponder the consequences of its nuclear insanity.

The most urgent and topical problem which millions of people on earth are talking and thinking about is whether or not there will be a war. Discussing the journal's work, the participants in the meeting set this issue in a broader context and expressed their viewpoint on fundamental issues of our times. The speeches raised questions about the responsibility of communist and other vanguard parties for the destiny of civilization and the happy future of their peoples. History has assigned a special responsibility to the ruling parties in socialist countries. They lead the creation and improvement of the new society and consolidate the position of real socialism. The communist parties in these countries are doing everything possible to save the world from thermonuclear catastrophe. The socialist countries have built up invaluable experience along this path -- experience that is significant for all mankind. As K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, emphasized, "The most important aspect of this experience is, without any doubt, the conclusion concerning the need for cohesion among socialist countries." The firmness, cohesion, and active policy of the socialist community countries' parties constitute a practical discharging of their international duty to the entire communist movement and all revolutionary forces in the world.

Very great importance, B.N. Ponomarev went on to say, attaches to the fact that representatives of over 90 parties have met in Prague, in a country of flourishing socialism. We, their representatives, can see with our own eyes the great successes scored by socialism in the CSSR. All this has been gained through the labor of Czechoslovakia's peoples under the leadership of the glorious CPCZ headed by Comrade G. Husak. And we promise to tell working people in our countries about these historic victories for socialism in the CSSR.

In the near future the communist press will have to mount much responsible work in connection with the 40th anniversary of the great victory over Hitlerite fascism. This jubilee must be used to graphically and convincingly demonstrate the role played by the forces that made a decisive contribution to ridding mankind of the brown plague and to bring to the awareness of new generations of people the worldwide historic significance of the lessons of World War II, so that world war III -- let alone a nuclear war -- never breaks out.

These tasks are truly of universally historic significance, but the Communists are capable of accomplishing ambitious tasks. Of course, our adversary is strong, but our strength is just as great. The main point is that we are struggling for a just cause to save mankind from war. On this basis, we are gaining more and more people's sympathies to our side. For this purpose, as it was said at our meeting, the Communists will spare neither strength nor energy.

The speeches by G. Husak and B.N. Ponomarev were listened to with great attention by the representatives at the meeting of fraternal parties.

Participants' Speeches

PM121011 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 8 December in its First Edition carries on page 4, under the general heading "Meeting in Prague," a 2,200-word report by PRAVDA correspondent S. Vtorushin and TASS correspondent Yu. Trushin, datelined Prague, 7 December. The report covers proceedings of the final day of the conference devoted to the work of the journal PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALIZMA.

According to the report, George Tubi, secretary of the Communist Party of Israel Central Committee, stressed the need to oppose anti-Sovietism and spoke of Israeli Communists' struggle against the policy of "Zionist ruling circles in Israel."

"Dandingiyin Gombojab, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, dwelling on the situation in Asia, declared that the PRC's participation in the peoples' struggle to prevent war would undoubtedly help consolidate the positions of the forces of peace in Asia and all over the world.

"Hiroshi Murakami, deputy chairman of the Japan Communist Party Presidium, expressed his disagreement with the report submitted to the meeting by the journal's editorial council insofar as a number of items that have appeared in its pages differ with the viewpoint of the Japan Communist Party leadership as to the causes of international tension and its evaluation of the activity by other parties. This stance caused decisive objections by many participants in the meeting.

"Rene Urbany, chairman of the Communist Party of Luxembourg, declared: We disagree with the opinion of the Japan Communist Party, which is calling on us to renounce the resistance to anti-Sovietism. It is impossible to separate anti-Sovietism from anti-communism. It is expedient to reflect on the preparation and organization, at a suitable time, of a new meeting of communist and workers parties from Europe and, even better, from the whole world, to jointly examine the most important questions of the struggle for peace and social progress and organize resistance to imperialist reaction.

"Mahmud Barialay, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, expressed indignation with the speech by the Japan Communist Party representative and his open attacks against the PDPA."

Jozef Czyrek, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, praised the Soviet Union's "decisive and consistent peace-loving policy" and "emphasized that the PZPR has successfully passed the test of history, eliminating [otodvigat] the immediate threat to socialism."

Haydar Kutlu, secretary general of the Turkish Communist Party Central Committee, spoke of the struggle against "right-wing and 'left-wing' opportunism."

Gerry Pocock, member of the Political Committee of the Communist Party of Great Britain Executive Committee, dwelt on the significance of international support for striking miners.

Hoang Tung, secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, described the Vietnamese people's hard struggle and "spoke of the struggle currently waged by the Vietnamese people against the intrigues by imperialism and hegemonism."

Nadim 'Abd al-Samad, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Lebanese Communist Party Central Committee, "emphasized the danger created by the aggressive policy of world imperialism, and primarily American imperialism."

Matyas Szuros, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, praised the USSR's peace initiatives and described preparations for the 13th MSZMP Congress.

Oiva Bjorkbacka, member of the Finnish Communist Party Central Committee Secretariat, praised the work by PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALIZMA.

Carlos Aboim Ingles, member of the Portuguese Communist Party Central Committee, described as "fully justified" the socialist countries' actions in response to the "direct threat," and Anthony Vassalo, general secretary of the Communist Party of Malta, criticized the deployment of cruise missiles in the Mediterranean.

Ion Stoian, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee, "noted" the tension in the world today and expressed support for the "important proposals formulated" by K.U. Chernenko on disarmament and on preventing the militarization of space.

K.H. Schroeder, member of the Presidium and secretary of the German Communist Party Executive Committee, spoke against the deployment of U.S. missiles in the FRG, the "growth of revanchist threat" there, and the "crusade" against the Soviet Union.

An unnamed "representative of the Communist Party of the Philippines" spoke in support of the journal's aims, and was followed by James Stewart, general secretary of the Communist Party of Ireland, who criticized "British imperialism."

(Assefa Aregakhegne), representative of the Workers Party of Ethiopia Central Committee, spoke of the situation his country and the "great alarm" caused by the current drought.

Luis Filipe Pizarro, representative of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola -- Labor Party, expressed "concern at the exacerbation of the international situation, caused by the intrigues by imperialist forces."

Farid Barakat, representative of the Yemeni Socialist Party, praised the USSR's peace initiatives and the significance of the Soviet Union's support for "Arab patriots and revolutionaries."

Shafickjorge Handal, secretary general of the Communist Party of El Salvador Central Committee, dwelt on the "specific features of liberation struggle in his country," and Zuhayr 'abd al-Samad, member of the Syrian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo, "emphasized the great importance of the journal PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTISIALIZMA in explaining the true causes of the threat of war."

Pedro Ortega Diaz, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Communist Party of Venezuela Central Committee, spoke of the "grave crisis in his country."

Dietmar Ahrens, deputy chairman of the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin, spoke about the struggle for peace and praised the Soviet Union's "peace proposals and initiatives."

'Ali Yata, general secretary of Morocco's Party of Progress and Socialism, said that his party "decisively and without any hesitation or conditions whatsover" supports the peace policy followed by the USSR, and "decisively condemned the imperialist-Zionist conspiracy against Arab peoples."

Pieter Keuneman, president of the Communist Party of Sri Lanka Central Committee, "stressed the need for greater attention to the struggle for peace in liberated countries."

The report concludes: "The Prague meeting demonstrated the growing unit of communist and revolutionary-democratic parties from all continents and regions in the struggle against the forces of imperialism and war, for peace and social progress."

The Second Edition of Moscow PRAVDA for 6 December carries a report by the same correspondents on speeches at the 5 December session of the meeting. Oscar Arevalo, member of the Political Commission and Secretariat of the Communist Party of Argentina Central Committee, reportedly mentioned the conference of South American communist parties held in Buenos Aires earlier this year, and said: "In view of the present situation in the world and the responsibility of Communists, the parties that took part in that meeting advocate the nolding of a world forum of communist and workers parties on questions of war and peace."

Moses Mabhida, general secretary of the South African Communist Party, called for a "struggle against anti-Sovietism" and expressed "pride" in his party's ties with the CPSU.

Raj Bahadur Gaur, member of the Communist Party of India National Council Central Executive Committee, noted the importance of the "unity of the communist movement."

The report carried in the Second Edition of PRAVDA for 7 December adds the following information:

Rupert Louis, member of the Workers Party of Jamaica Central Committee, pointed to the coming period as one of "great trials for all communist and workers parties, since U.S. imperialism continues its course of aggression."

Ananias Maidana Palasios, member of the Paraguayan Communist Party Central Committee Political Commission, noted his party's solidarity with Lenin's party, "which has always displayed exceptional concern for the unity of the international communist movement."

Manuel Cepeda Vargas, member of the Executive Committee and Secretariat of the Communist Party of Colombia Central Committee, spoke in praise of the journal.

William Kashtan, secretary general of the Communist Party of Canada, discussed the "unity of the communist movement and the tasks of Canadian Communists in the struggle against the neoconservative attack on working people's interests and rights."

Congolese Labor Party spokesman (Kiak Ouama) spoke of the "significance for his party of cooperation with the communist movement."

Eduardo Vieira, member of the Communist Party of Uruguay Central Committee Executive Committee, spoke of the "important processes in his country and the struggle of Communists and other democratic forces against the legacy of the fascist regime."

Dimitris Sarlis, member of the Communist Party of Greece Central Committee Politburo, noted that "Reagan's statements of readiness for talks with the USSR are due to the fact that the attempt to ensure military superiority over the Soviet Union has proved vain," and pointed to the "need to strengthen unity and solidarity between communist parties in nonsocialist and socialist countries."

A report by the same correspondents in the Second Edition of PRAVDA for 8 December provides further coverage of the meeting's final session, giving longer accounts of the speeches covered in the First Edition of the paper for that date.

FURTHER ON CEMA FOREIGN TRADE COMMISSION MEETING

LD112323 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1703 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow, 11 Dec [TASS] -- Questions concerning the development of mutually beneficial ties in light of the decision of the CEMA member-countries summit conference are being discussed by participants in the 69th session of the standing CEMA Commission on Foreign Trade that opened in Moscow today. Delegations from the CEMA member-countries as well as from Yugoslavia are taking part in the session.

It was noted at the session that the foreign trade of countries of the community -- as in previous years -- has developed at a faster rate than their national income and industrial production, which testifies to the increasing participation of these countries in the international socialist division of labor.

Mutual trade accounts for the main proportion of CEMA countries' foreign trade turnover. Its volume now constitutes 60 percent of the overall trade turnover of CEMA countries. By comparison with 1950, the volume of mutual trade has increased 36 times and in 1983 reached R167.4 billion.

Heads of delegations stressed in their speeches that through mutual trade the majority of CEMA countries satisfy an overwhelming proportion of their import requirements for machinery and equipment, oil, most important types of raw stuffs and materials, and industrial consumer goods. Mutual trade also guarantees the marketing of goods produced.

The important role of the USSR in fraternal cooperation was noted. The volume of the Soviet Union's trade with CEMA countries will exceed R71 billion in 1984. This is 56 percent higher than the 1980 level and significantly more than envisaged by the long-term trade agreements.

DER SPIEGEL INTERVIEWS ZAGLADIN ON WORLD ISSUES

DW110759 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 10 Dec 84 pp 136-147

[Interview with Vadim Zagladin, CPSU Central Committee member, by DER SPIEGEL editors Klaus Reinhardt, Andreas Lorenz, and Fritjof Meyer in the Central Committee guesthouse "Oktyabr" -- date not given]

[Text] SPIEGEL: Mr Zagladin, the Soviet Union will have to live for another 4 years with a U.S. President who wants the Soviet state to disappear. Do you accept that challenge?

Zagladin: That does not depend on us; the President is there -- there is not another one -- and we must work with him. That a U.S. President wants us to disappear is nothing new for us. That was the case as early as 1918 when there was also the threat of military intervention. We have been living with this challenge for 66 years now.

SPIEGEL: Rhetorically, Washington disputes the Soviet Union's right to existence. However, in practice they have helped out with grain...

Zagladin: ...which probably serves U.S. farmers more than us. We do not depend on it. We can also buy grain elsewhere as long as we need to.

SPIEGEL: Ideologically, you would like capitalism to disappear; you say that Washington is the center of evil.

Zagladin: Center of evil, you say? That does not belong to our vocabulary. It is a fact that two different social systems exist in the world that cannot abolish each other. We are optimistic that there will be changes in the capitalist system, but how and when -- that does not depend on us, but on the people involved. It is not our political goal to abolish capitalism in other countries. Our party's task is to develop our country's society.

SPIEGEL: So you accept the division of the world into spheres of interest?

Zagladin: Every country naturally has its own interests, but for us there are no spheres of influence. That has been expressed in Washington. We have a socialist system, and it is not a matter of our, the Soviet interests, but those of socialism. This must be respected.

SPIEGEL: What happens in this divided world when people want to change the system they belong to -- such as the Prague spring under Dubcek, or in Chile under Allende?

Zagladin: It is up to all people to select their own social system. However, Chile is a poor example because nobody there invited the Americans in and there was no commitment under treaty for their action. In Czechoslovakia, the allied states rendered assistance in continuing along the social path that had been chosen. Later developments have shown that the system in Chile is directed against the people's interests, while in Czechoslovakia the people support the system.

However, in the ideologically divided world, practical policy can be directed either at military confrontation, that is, at the suicide of mankind, or at the promotion of normal relations among states without interference in their internal affairs, which is the course we pursue. However, the policy of confrontation is aimed at abolishing the other system. That is not our policy. President Reagan apparently also changed his formulations during the election campaign. Now we should see what there is to it.

SPIEGEL: Do you want to see deeds?

Zagladin: We note an interesting development in U.S. society. I have talked with conservative U.S. politicians who do not like our social system at all, but who realize that we can and must cooperate in many fields.

SPIEGEL: The Soviet Union is faced with a challenge of an arms race with the United States. Proposals have been made to the CPSU to establish a defense fund, that is, cut wages in the country to allow a higher military budget, and to extend working time. General Secretary Chernenko rejected these proposals, promising more prosperity instead. You do not intend to accept the U.S. challenge?

Zagladin: Well, simple people and entire work collectives have suggested that they work special shifts to strengthen our defense. We appreciate this expression of responsibility for our country's fate. However, these measures are not necessary because we have sufficient means to defend ourselves. We are fulfilling our social programs and in some areas even go beyond it.

Are some circles in the United States correct in wanting to arm us to death [totruesten]? They think that we will be unable to bear the burdens of arming. These people always have underrated our abilities. I recently went through my library when my apartment was redecorated, and I found a booklet by an American author from the year 1946 entitled "When Will Russia Have the Atom Bomb?" his answer at that time was in 20 years. We had it 3 years later.

Attempts are repeatedly being made in the West to depict us as weak. Naturally, we also have our difficulties and problems. In the early sixties, when the Americans began to develop multiple independently targeted warheads, the Soviet Union suggested that both sides renounce this new weapon. The Americans rejected this based on the assumption that we would need many years before we had that weapon. Today, the Americans are asking themselves whether they would not rather return to the simple warheads.

They also thought that we would need many years to develop long-range cruise missiles. Today we have them. Some 4 years ago, the Rand Corporation submitted a study, according to which the socialist countries were hopelessly backward in the development of industrial automation and could never overcome this backwardness without Western help. Today about 40 percent of all industrial robots in the world are working in socialist countries.

SPIEGEL: Are you a developing world power?

Zagladin: In the sense of standards and abilities, yes,but not with regard to our intentions. However, we are able to accept any military challenge.

SPIEGEL: Soviet citizens have to tighten their belts to do this.

Zagladin: Naturally, armament does not make the solution of our problems any easier. We are against an arms race, not just because of the economic burden, but mainly for political reasons. The amassing of weapons has not increased security in the world. It has reduced it.

SPIEGEL: Are there not also politicians in responsible positions on your side who argue that social programs should be cut and the funds invested in armament? In the West, it is assumed that such proposals have come from Marshal Ogarkov.

Zagladin: You are apparently applying U.S. standards here. Our development programs have always been fiercely discussed and the debates will continue. However, I can assure you that our decisions are made unanimously.

There are never opposing votes [kampfabstimmung]. As long as agreement has not been achieved in the discussion, no decision is made. No responsible person has demanded an increase of military expenditures at the expense of social programs. The debates deal only with the distrubtion of investments in the sphere of consumer goods, and with the priorities to be set.

SPIEGEL: Marshal Ogarkov publicly suggested in May that more be spent on modern weapons. In September he was replaced as the chief of the General Staff. Was he not happy with the priorities?

Zagladin: In the late fifties, decisions were made and published in our country according to which defense policy is a matter for the party, in agreement with the country's interests and needs. The military does not deal with arms productions. Weapons are made available by the industrial ministries according to the plans of the State Planning Committee. Everything is coordinated on the political level. Our defense minister is a party man. If modern weapons need to be introduced, there can be no differences of opinion between our military specialists and those who hold political responsibility.

SPIEGEL: ...Marshal Ogarkov...

Zagladin: ...is now busy in a very high-level position where energy, brains, and experience are needed.

SPIEGEL: What does he do?

Zagladin: He does his job.

SPIEGEL: The party has stated that it does not strive for superiority of Soviet weapons, but that it also will not permit the West to gain superiority. The party is for a strategic balance.

Zagladin: That is how it is. If the other side upsets the balance, we must reestablish it from our side. In doing this, it is our goal to achieve such military equality on as low a level as possible.

SPIEGEL: What is meant by balance?

Zagladin: The ratio of strength that currently exists between NATO and the Warsaw Pact. When the West tried to change the balance in Europe by deploying additional intermediate-range weapons, we took countermeasures and reestablished the balance.

SPIEGEL: As early as 1978, Brezhnev stated during his visit to Bonn that there was an approximate balance between the East and West. At that time, a dozen SS-20 missiles existed. Five years later, 241 of them had been deployed in Europe, although not a single corresponding weapon had been added by the West. Who has destroyed the balance?

Zagladin: (pulling a green folder with figures from his pocket) You must keep your mind free for more important things than weapons statistics.

In 1978, we had more than 600 intermediate-range missiles including some SS-4's the number of which we have reduced in the meantime, and some SS-5 missiles, all of which we have since scrapped. On 20 September 1983, we had a total of 473 intermediate-range missiles, naturally with more warheads, but the absolute number of carriers was reduced. At the same time, new intermediate-range missiles were developed in the West by France and England.

SPIEGEL: Can they be counted in this connection?

Zagladin: The English and French missiles are not a figment of the imagination.

Since November 1978, we have repeatedly made proposals to negotiate intermediate-range missiles and to limit them -- without receiving an answer. The Americans rejected every proposal.

SPIEGEL: The Germans did not refuse.

Zagladin: When Leonid Brezhnev was in Bonn in 1981, Chancellor Schmidt outlined his wishes on how negotiations should devleop. He had a plan -- I still have the copy in my filing cabinet -- about how the Soviet Union should reduce the number of its missiles to the level of 1977-78, and then a so-called counterarmament by NATO would not be necessary.

The proposal was subsequently completed in several points -- from where the missiles should be withdrawn so they could not reach West Europe; that not carriers but warheads would be counted; and that missiles should not only be withdrawn, but also scrapped. We agreed to all that. In doing this, we were also taking West European security interests into consideration. We demonstrated extremely great flexibility. We were also prepared to include those weapons with a range of less than 1,000 km.

All the expressed wishes of the FRG were thus fulfilled by the Soviet Union. Our last proposals to reduce the number of SS-20 missiles to 140 was unfortunately not discussed in Geneva because the deployment of NATO missiles had been already decided; deployment was to take place at any cost.

SPIEGEL: Are you still prepared to be content with 140 SS-20 missiles?

Zagladin: If circumstances should allow the resumption of the arms limitation process, this proposal can be brought up again.

SPIEGEL: Mr. Zagladin, in response to the first U.S. intermediate-range missiles in Europe, the USSR has deployed operational-tactical missiles in the GDR and CSSR. According to NATO's logic, Western counterarmament with short-range missiles would be called for. How do you explain the fact that NATO does not feel additionally threatend by these new Soviet weapons, that it is actually not planning counterarmament, and that it is describing these new missiles as part of a quite normal modernization program?

Zagladin: NATO announced that its so-called counterarmament would increase the security of the countries involved in deployment. We warned against this and said that the opposite would be the case. NATO certainly has no interest in stressing that the security of these countries has not increased at all. The missiles we deployed in response are not modernization inthe sense of updating a weapons system with missiles with the same range, the same strategic mission, and the same targets. These weapons are completely different. We did not plan to deploy them, and would withdraw them if the Pershing and cruise missiles were to disappear.

SPIEGEL: However, the price has become higher. There are differences of opinion about what constitutes advance armament [vorruestung], counterarmament, and modernization, and as a result the arms spiral continues. The Soviet Union has promised never to be the first to use short-range missiles. However, the new short-range missiles in the GDR can prevent the use of the Pershings only if they are fired before the Pershings are.

Zagladin: We still maintain that we will never be the first to strike. If some of the Pershings or cruise missiles are already under way, our operational-tactical missiles in the GDR are supposed to eliminate the rest.

We have the ability to destroy the launching pads that would still represent a danger to us. However, I do not like talking about what would happen if war should break out. We should discuss how to avoid such a situation.

SPIEGEL: That is only possible through negotiations. However, if the respective standpoints do not change, negotiations would be only a repeated counting of missiles. That would not help anybody.

Zagladin: The success of the seventies in drawing mutual standpoints closer together as jeopardized in the early eighties by the arms race. During its first term, the Reagan administration did not conclude a single agreement that would promote world peace.

In recent weeks, General Secretary Chernenko has appealed three times to the U.S. public and has called for negotiations that would mean real progress in the area of disarmament. The danger of war in space and of nuclear weapons -- strategic and intermediate-range -- are mainly involved here.

SPIEGEL: According to this, the Soviet side is interested in new negotiations. In June, General Secretary Chernenko proposed immediate talks on space weapons, and the Americans declared remarkably quickly their readiness to start negotiations, namely in late September in Vienna. Why did the negotiations not take place"

Zagladin: Very simply, the Americans did not want to talk about the decreased militarization of space, but about other weapons....

SPIEGEL: That was no condition.

Zagladin:... and later the Americans did not want to discuss a ban of the militarization of space, but the rules for such militarization. We are concerned about keeping space free of every kind of weapon. Only this can serve the interests of everyone involved.

SPIEGEL: This difference of views could have been resolved at the negotiating table.

Zagladin: However, the goal of negotiations must be first agreed on; otherwise, it would become a second Geneva.

SPIEGEL: Do you have any indications that the American position has changed?

Zagladin: I have certain hopes. I believe that the Americans are beginning to realize that during Reagan's first term, U.S. security has not increased. On the contrary, opinion polls have shown that with its great anti-Soviet campaign, the administration succeeded in spreading distrust of the USSR. However, to everyone's surprise, the mood has been growing in the meantime that relations with the USSR must be improved and that an arms limitation agreement must be reached. More than 80 percent of the U.S. citizens questioned expressed that request!

My contacts with the West and with government circles as well as with the opposition have created the impression that there is a need to abandon the wrong path -- not because a lover for the Soviet Union has suddenly developed, but because the realization is increasing that the current path will only lead to a catastrophe.

SPIEGEL: Are you an optimist?

Zagladin: I have hope. An American once told me that a U.S. president spends his first term ensuring his reelection; the second term is used to ensure that he will leave a positive mark on history.

SPIEGEL: Is that enough for hope?

Zagladin: I have heard some good news: Your Chancellor Kohl and French President Mitterrand have agreed that Mr Kohl will represent an all-European position in the United States on the negotiations. I am impressed by that.

However, there are also other hopeful indications. The tradition of regular contacts between our foreign minister and U.S. presidents as well as secretaries of state and ambassadors has been resumed and, naturally, Reagan's statements directed against a policy of confrontation have found attention on our side. Naturally, we are aware that some actions by his administration go in another direction -- for example, space weapons tests and U.S. actions toward Nicaragua.

SPIEGEL: U.S. Secretary of State Shultz considers the time ripe for discrete diplomatic contacts. Are you also in favor of discretion?

Zagladin: We have never been against it. We were not the first to violate the agreed discretion at the Geneva negotiations. After the first 2 weeks, the U.S. proposals were made public in the West. As you know, it is not only confidential contacts that are involved now, but a Gromyko-Shultz meeting as well.

SPIEGEL: Do you still make the negotiations on intermediate-range missiles conditional on the deployed Pershings and cruise missiles being removed first?

Zagladin: We maintain that if we want to continue the negotiations at the old forum, we must return to the original position.

SPIEGEL: Or choose another forum. General Secretary Chernenko stated that if talks were to take place on star wars, say in Vienna, other issues could be also discussed. Does that mean that Geneva is dead, and long live Vienna?

Zagladin: In any event, we favor a halt to the further growth of nuclear potentials.

SPIEGEL: Under the influence of armament, the political aspect of detente has been neglected recently. GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker canceled his visit to the FRG. Did Moscow help make this decision?

Zagladin: The Soviet side supported it in the full realization that a cancellation would be correct. However, the decision was naturally made in Berlin. The FRG showed a lack of respect for its neighboring state. The agenda proposed by Bonn did not require a summit meeting. The campaign that was taking place in the FRG at that time against the GDR was of an unworthy character. Therefore, we understood the decision. Relations between two states can be conducted only on the basis of their equality.

SPIEGEL: The Soviet press spoke of revanchists who wanted to liquidate the GDR.

Zagladin: Comrade Honecker also spoke about that years ago. You should not think only of the people of yesterday -- the former Nazis. That group is relatively small and for biological reasons its number will not increase.

I am speaking about the fact that representatives of the federal government participate in the great propaganda demonstrations of these people. This contradicts the philosophy of which the treaties of the seventies were based, namely that a new page of history should be started and that we should begin from existing realities.

The revanchists try to reverse developments, and this awakens very unpleasant memories for us. Therefore, you have to understand that not all of the statements on this issue in our press have been tactful. We do not at all consider all FRG citizens to be revanchists; we do not believe that the FRG is a revanchist state.

However, if federal government members take up a common cause with the revanchists, the impression is created that these politicians have lost a feeling for the necessity of intensified contacts with the East. Simultaneously, people are also speaking of the intention to respect the treaties with the East as before and to further develop relations with the socialist countries. We hear that; we have good ears. However, a bitter taste remains.

SPIEGEL: Revanchism is a policy aimed at a new war under the pretext of reestablishing prewar borders; no sensible person in the FRG wants anything like that.

Zagladin: I have seen CDU/CSU [Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union] leaflets with a picture of a city in the CSSR. Under this picture, it says that this is "our city" and must be returned. I have seen maps that ignore the results of World War II. Why spread these illusions? There are tragic chapters in German history which were created by spreading of dangerous poison.

SPIEGEL: The treaties with the East are decisive. Who in the FRG wants to revise them?

Zagladin: If I remember correctly, some 250 deputies in the Bundestag have not voted for them. They belong to the party that is now ruling, and some of them are still today acting against the treaties.

SPIEGEL: The current federal government is continuing the Social-Liberal coalition's policy toward the East.

Zagladin: Why, then, is there a revanchist campaign that is poisoning relations with the East?

SPIEGEL: You even consider the Basic Law's preamble which charges Germans with striving peacefully for the unity of their state, as revanchism.

Zagladin: The Basic Law is an internal state law that cannot dominate international relations -- as in England where there is still supposedly a law that says that the king of England is simultaneously the king of France.

SPIEGEL: It may be unrealistic to strive for German unification, but how is it revanchism?

Zagladin: Insofar as it is an attempt to change the existing borders in Europe.

SPIEGEL: According to international law, if two states voluntarily decide to unite, it is an expression of their sovereignty.

Zagladin: That is correct. Do you believe that the socialist GDR will some day make such a decision -- and still remain the GDR?

SPIEGEL: Even if the FRG does not remain the FRG?

Zagladin: Maybe if the FRG becomes socialist. Comrade Honecker has said that two states with different social systems cannot be united.

SPIEGEL: It works in other parts of the world. The Soviet Union supports the peaceful reunification of Korea. The PRC is campaigning for reunification with Taiwan as well as with Hong Kong under the slogan: "One country, two systems."

Zagladin: We have not recognized Taiwan as a sovereign state. The Soviet Union also had capitalist and socialist forms of property on its territory for years....

SPIEGEL: Exactly. Until 1959, the Soviet Union was even supporting the unification of the two German states. Was that revanchism?

Zagladin: Well, you know, that was still the good old days. In 1954, we even applied to join NATO. At that time, the FRG was not yet militarized or a NATO member.

SPIEGEL: Mr Zagladin, next year the Warsaw Pact of 1955, the military alliance of the socialist states, will expire. Are there any negotiations of considerations about Europe without military blocs?

Zagladin: Who told you that this is not being negotiated?

SPIEGEL: This is what we were asking.

Zagladin: The treaty will be extended, you can rely on that. Naturally, we also think that overcoming the blocs would be a very important step toward peace. However, that cannot be achieved in one move. First, we must reduce the tension, reduce weapons, and create confidence. That is the goal of the Warsaw Pact -- that is contained in the treaty, and it will be extended with this goal in mind.

As in the seventies, the world is again at a crossroads between detente or confrontation. After great detente policy successes in the seventies, the second direction unfortunately was taken at the beginning of the eighties. New detente will not be a repetition from the past, but rather -- if it succeeds -- a much deeper turn toward the better.

We have made our proposals, and we are prepared to examine all proposals from the other side. We are prepared to go half, or to put it more exactly, our share of the distance.

SPIEGEL: Professor Zagladin, we thank you for this talk.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL VIEWS HUMAN RIGHTS DAY

PM111629 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Dec 84 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Human Rights Day"]

[Text] Tomorrow is Human Rights Day, proclaimed by the United Nations. The problems of human rights and freedoms occupy an important place in international life. Great October, which overthrew the exploitative system, opened up the path to true people's power and granted the working people broader political and socioeconomic rights than mankind had previously known.

"Our democracy," Comrade K.U. Chernenko has noted, "is by its very essence an acting, working democracy. Its expansion and the improvement of all of the Soviet statehood is an important avenue of progressive movement for our society. The praty is the motor, the motivating force behind the progress. In all its internal life it sets an example of genuinely socialist democracy and of the organic combination of inalienable rights and immutable duties."

The 26th party congress set new tasks for improving the democratic foundations of the developed socialist society. Subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums have outlined concrete measures to carry out these tasks. As we move forward, the role of the soviets of people's deputies, trade unions, the Komsomol, labor collectives, and people's control organs increases. To develop the creative force of the people's socialist self-government to its fullest extent, that is how the party sees the task.

Socialist democracy grants everyone the right to actively show himself to be master of the country. In our country, state affairs are decided through 2.3 million deputies, representatives of the workers, peasants, and intelligentsia, and tens of millions of activists. Broad rights for the working people are provided for in the Law on Labor Collectives; they express their opinions and proposals on how to improve matters at permanent production conferences.

The USSR Constitution guarantees both political and broad social rights: to work, leisure, housing, education, health care, material provision in old age, and the enjoyment of the achievements of culture. Man can only be truly free when he has confidence in tomorrow and is convinced that the state watches over his rights, placing material resources and spiritual assets at his disposal.

A noteworthy achievement of the socialist society is the total elimination of national oppression and the legal and actual equality of all nations and ethnic groups. The friendship of the USSR's peoples has become an inalienable feature of the Soviet way of life.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries strictly observe international pacts and agreements about human rights, including all the principles of the CSCE Final Act. This truth cannot be shaken by any slander from the organizers of anticommunist "psychological warfare," such as the latest falsehood from the U.S. State Department about "violations" of the Helsinki accords by the socialist states.

Working people in a society of class exploitation can only dream about the extensive complex of rights and freedoms which the Soviet people and the peoples of the fraternal socialist community countries possess. Reactionary forces in the West have recently launched a frontal attack on the working people's social gains, which were achieved in a long, stubborn struggle. Tens of millions of people in the developed capitalist states are deprived of the vitally important right to work. Some 35 million Americans lead a miserable life of poverty, and 4 million have no roof over their heads. In the capitalist countries, persecutions of trade unions are being stepped up and strikes are savagely suppressed. "Dissidents," members of progressive organizations and antiwar movements, are subjected to cruel repressions there. Racial discrimination is the lot of tens of millions of blacks, Spanish-speaking citizens, and Indians in America and foreign workers in Western Europe.

In the international arena imperialism, above all American imperialism, stifles human freedoms and the peoples' independence. Antipopular dictatorial regimes in various regions of the planet are under Washington's tutelage. The United States generously finances and arms the Pinochet butchers, Salvadoran "death squads," Seoul jailers, South African racists, and Israeli occupiers who trample Arab lands.

Terrorism, which has been elevated to the status of state policy across the ocean, flouts the sovereign rights of freedom-loving peoples and states. Long-suffering Grenada groaned under the heel of the American occupiers, and the undeclared wars of U.S. imperialism against Nicaragua and Afghanistan continue, as do the subversive operations against Cuba, Angola, Mozambique, and other independent countries.

At the UN forum, the Western powers oppose the adoption of decisions condemning systematic, flagrant, mass violations of human rights. The other day, within the UN walls, the United States and its allies voted against three resolutions demanding the observance of the rights of the peoples of Africa and the Arab Palestinian people to self-determination and independence. This is a new self-exposure by the so-called "free world."

Man's paramount right, the right to life, is jeopardized by imperialism's aggressive forces. The flywheel of the arms race spins faster and faster, new weapons systems, from nuclear missiles to space weapons, are developed, and material preparations are stepped up for the global military conflict that threathens life itself on earth.

No task is more pressing today than to prevent nuclear war. This is the objective of the foreign policy activity of the CPSU and the Soviet state and of our numerous proposals on curbing the arms race and strengthening international security.

On the basis of a Soviet initiative, the USSR and the United States have agreed to begin new talks on the nonmilitarization of space and on reducing nuclear arms, both strategic and medium-range. The Soviet Union is prepared for the most radical solutions, which could make it possible to advance along the routes leading to the prohibition and ultimately the complete elimination of nuclear weapons.

The USSR's principled, consistent policy, aimed at ensuring universal, lasting peace and at the defense of the peoples' right to free and independent development, accords with the vital interests of all mankind. The example of the land of the soviets, bulwark of peace, progress, and humanism, inspires the planet's healthy forces in the noble struggle for social and national liberation, true democracy, and human rights.

PASTUKHOV WRITES ON EAST-WEST POLITICAL CLIMATE

PM121053 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 8 Dec 84 p 3

[Article by political observer Nikolay Pastukhov under the rubric "Look at Events": "Myths and Realities"]

[Text] The western part of Europe is undergoing a distressing period: It is being rocked by antiwar and social battles and consumed by the dangerous militarist NATO and Pentagon web and both internal and external monopolist contradictions. The economic opposition between the Old and the New World is becoming increasingly distinct. Capitalism is incapable of emerging from the profound crisis which, to all appearances, is one of the most acute in the 20th century.

The approaching 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism revives the horrors of World War II in the European peoples' memory. The preparations for a new war arouse growing concern. The situation has sharply deteriorated in the last year, when the Pentagon, under the auspices of NATO, has begun to deploy new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles, which are first-strike weapons, targeted on the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. The early December sessions of the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers Committee and Defense Ministers Committee expressed perfectly natural alarm regarding the dangerous tension persisting in Europe, provoked by the continuing deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in some West European NATO countries. Participants in the Foreign Ministers Committee session stressed the danger posed to peace and security by concepts which dispute the existing borders between European states, their sociopolitical system, and other territorial-political realities which took shape after World War II.

The postwar borders of Europe are inviolable. The activation of revanchist forces in the FRG and the encouragement of revanchism wherever it is have a negative influence on the political climate in Europe and on mutual understanding among European peoples. the Western European Union Council's decision to revoke the ban placed on the FRG on producing long-range missiles and bomber aircraft for strategic purposes causes serious concern.

The only alternative to international tension is a policy of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems. This policy must be based on the following principles: respect for independence and national sovereignty, inviolability of borders and territorial integrity, noninterference in internal affairs, nonuse of force or threats of force, and the peaceful settlement through talks of all disputes between states.

However, unfortunately, today not only these noble principles but even elementary international legal norms enshrined in the UN Charter are being flagrantly violated by certain political circles in the countries that comprise the NATO leadership and act according to the malicious will of the military-industrial complexes. After all, what is the forced missilization of West Europe? It is an attempt to undermine peace in Europe, and a U.S. attempt to secure military superiority.

These fantastic calculations are not fated to be realized, for they are based on an unreal foundation and are mythical. The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries have sufficient influence and potential to ensure that Europe's postwar structure and the military-strategic parity which exists on the continent remain unshakable. This objective reality will have to be taken into account, whether people like it or not.

In order to prevent the development of dangerous confrontation, the Warsaw Pact states have always advocated a whole series of peace initiatives which will help mankind avoid catastrophe and return to the path of detente. As Comrade K.U. Chernenko stressed in his address to Austrian readers in connection with the publication of his book in Austria, the experience of the seventies has convincingly shown the Europeans that fruitful cooperation between states with different social systems is not only possible but essential. Detente is the only possible condition, whereas confrontation is a dangerous anomaly whose consequences for the security of each country and the continent as a whole in today's conditions are hard to predict.

Life has convincingly shown that even today, in conditions of international tension, Europeans, despite differences in social systems, can live as good neighbors and cooperate in various spheres for their own benefit. Take, for example, Soviet-Finnish relations. They are a genuine model of the principles of peaceful coexistence in practice. Here is another example: In the Belorussian city of Zhlobin a metallurgical plant was constructed in which Soviet organizations, an Austrian state industrial concern, and one Italian firm took part. Despite Washington's sanctions, firms from Britain, France, the FRG, and almost all other countries of West Europe cooperate with the Soviet Union.

The fabric of political and economic detente has been woven during the summit meetings between leaders of the Soviet Union and a number of West European states and during talks on a multilateral and all-European basis. It could become even firmer if the upcoming talks early next January between the USSR and U.S. foreign ministers lead to concrete results. Replying to the appeal of the fourth congress of the "International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War" movement, Comrade K.U. Chernenko stressed: "With a firm determination to secure a major improvement in the cause of reducing the danger of the outbreak of war, the Soviet Union is approaching the forthcoming Soviet-American talks with a view to achieving mutually acceptable accords on a whole range of questions concerning nuclear and space weapons."

What specific tasks is our country posing at these talks? Primarily, they are designed to help strengthen strategic stability, prevent the militarization of space, and reduce the level of nuclear confrontation in Europe and throughout the world by reducing nuclear armaments, both strategic and medium-range, until nuclear weapons are completely liquidated. The European and the entire international public warmly welcome Moscow's constructive steps aimed at improving the situation in the world.

Some people in the West are trying to make people think that, with the deployment of U.S. missiles on our continent, the antiwar movement is on the decline. No, life convincingly refutes this myth too. The daily reports of the mass media attest that the antiwar movement in West Europe and other parts of the world is becoming increasingly massive and resolute in nature. So the NATOites have not managed to break this movement or opposition within the bloc itself.

This and many other factors have forced Washington to somewhat lessen its aggressive tone recently. However, it is not a matter of tone but of specific deeds. That is why the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers Committee again proposes returning to reasonable proposals and implementing specific and vitally inportant measures; halting the arms race; restoring international relations to the channel of detente and equitable mutually advantageous cooperation between states; suspending the stockpiling of new nuclear means on the European Continent and shifting toward their radical reduction, until Europe is completely free of nuclear weapons; and freeing Europe of chemical weapons. It is also necessary to ensure that powers which possess nuclear weapons, and which have still not done so, adopt a commitment not to be the first to use them.

The foreign ministers also exchanged opinions in connection with the forthcoming 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism. They voiced the conviction that it is the duty of peoples and governments to mark this memorable date with increased efforts to preserve and strengthen world peace.

The needle on the European political barometer, despite its fluctuations, is nevertheless now somewhat nearer to fair. Gratifying news has come from Budapest, where a conference of experts on preparing a European cultural forum has been held. It drafted an agenda and determined organizational measures in which representatives of 33 European states, and also the United States and Canada, will take part. The convening of a European cultural forum in 1985 in the Hungarian capital was envisaged by the decisions of the Madrid meeting of CSCE states' representatives. It is intended to assist the development of cooperation in the sphere of culture and make a contribution to the cause of peace and relaxation of international tension.

As for our country and our Soviet people, they are fully determined to defend the cause of detente and world peace. A graphic manifestation of this was the recent USSR Supreme Soviet session. The documents adopted by the country's supreme organ of state power are convincing evidence that our country's thoughts and deeds are devoted to peaceful communist creation. Unanimously supporting the peace-loving foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state, the deputies noted that the USSR is not encroaching on the security of any country. Throughout its work the USSR Supreme Soviet session reaffirmed both the peaceful thrust of Soviet socioeconomic programs and our readiness to consistently implement the principles of the USSR's foreign policy -- the socialist policy of peace.

WARSAW PACT, NATO COMMUNIQUES EXAMINED

LD100325 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 9 Dec 84

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Stanislav Kondrashev]

[Excerpt] Last week the ministers of foreign affairs of the Warsaw Pact member-states assembled in Berlin and the defense ministers gathered in Budapest for their regular meetings. Our delegation in Berlin, where the meeting was held on 3-4 December, was headed by Comrade Gromyko. After the meeting, a communique was issued in which the joint positions of the socialist countries were expounded.

The participants at the session expressed anxiety at the continuing international tension and commented on the further exacerbation of the situation in Europe as a result of the continuing deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles. Let us recall that about 100 of these missiles are already deployed in West Germany, Britain, and Italy.

On the other hand, a note of hope can be heard in the communique. It states that there is a possibility that the situation will take a turn for the better. For this to occur a transition to a policy of realism and businesslike interaction is needed in international affairs. In this regard, the participants in the Berlin meeting drew attention to the forthcoming meeting in early January in Geneva between Comrade Gromyko and U.S. Secretary of State Shultz. Our socialist allies welcomed the agreement between the two states to hold negotiations on the whole complex of issues relating to nuclear and space weapons.

In the same week, the Soviet position was authoritatively expounded in Comrade Chernenko's message to the international movement of Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War. The message says, in particular, that the Soviet Union is ready for the most radical decisions which would enable progress to be made along paths leading to a cessation of the arms race and to banning and, in the final analysis, complete liquidation of nuclear weapons.

The December round of review meetings has also started among the NATO states. First the defense ministers of the so-called Eurogroup met in Brussels; within the framework of the NATO Nuclear Planning Committee, they were subsequently joined by their senior partner, Pentagon chief Caspar Weinberger. Two communiques were issued after the Brussels sessions, and both of them welcome the announcement that the United States and Soviet Union have agreed to enter into new negotiations.

The specific and practical content of the decisions made in Brussels, however, consists for the time being in continuing to build up armaments. The words "non-nuclear forces," "non-nuclear potentials," together with words like "multiply," "strengthen," and "step up," resound like slogans and mottos. When there were no U.S. missiles in West Europe, they said they were needed because there were not enough conventional weapons and troops: we have too few conventional forces, they said, compared to the Warsaw Pact states. Now they say that they shall continue to deploy the missiles if there is no U.S.-Soviet accord on this issue, but that conventional forces must also be increased, in order to avoid resorting immediately to nuclear weapons in the event of a military conflict -- in order, as it is stated, to raise the nuclear threshold.

In a word, no matter how it is expressed, the meaning is the same: More weapons of all types are needed. It is reported from Brussels that the package of planned measures to improve NATO's non-nuclear potential will cost the West Europeans about $8 billion.

UK DECISION ON UNESCO WITHDRAWAL ANNOUNCED

LD101814 Moscow TASS in English 1801 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] Paris December 10 TASS -- Continuing the campaign of pressure on UNESCO, Britain's Government officially informed UNESCO's secretary general Amadou Mahtar M'bow of Britain's intention to quit UNESCO as of December 31, 1985.

If follows from a letter of Britain's foreign secretary Geoffrey Howe turned over the UNESCO secretary general that London is displeased above all with UNESCO's programs aimed at the struggle for peace, mutual understanding among peoples, protection of human rights, and establishment of a new international information order.

At the same time Britain expresses the readiness to review its decision to quit UNESCO in case it fulfills Britain's ultimatum demands for the implementation of the "program of reforms" on which London insists.

Britain's participation in a campaign of blackmailing UNESCO unleashed by the United States evokes indignation of UNESCO member countries. A group of African countries, UNESCO Members described the other day these actions of London as shocking and surprising. Ambassadors of 41 Commonwealth countries criticized during a special meeting with Geoffrey Howe Britain's course with regard to UNESCO. According to a report of the newspaper QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS, French President Francois Mitterrand during recent talks with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher pointed to the importance of preserving the universal character of that international organization.

UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY DISCUSSES PALESTINIAN ISSUE

LD111922 Moscow TASS in English 1603 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow December 11 TASS -- TASS commentator Sergey Medvedko writes:

The discussions on the Palestinian issue at the 39th U.N. General Assembly session have clearly demonstrated that the proposals on a Middle East settlement, which were put forward by the USSR inthe summer of this year, are meeting with increasing support from the Arab and other states.

Kuwait's permanent representative to the U.N. Muhammad 'Abu al-Hasan expresssed support for the USSR's view that the way towards a Middle East settlement lies through the convocation under the United Nations aegis of an international conference with the participation of all sides concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, which is the sole legitimiate representative of the Palestinian people. Husayn al-Elfi, the delegate of the People's Republic of Yemen, pointed out the realistic and constructive character of the Soviet initiative. The representatives of Hungary, the SRV, Bulgaria, the GDR, India, Indonesia, Cuba, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Syria, Tunisia, Zambia, Yugoslavia and other states pointed out that the only obstacle in the way of convening an international conference on the Middle East is the stand of the United States and Israel.

After the "Camp David process" stalled and the peoples of the region convinced themselves from the example of the events in Lebanon that the "Reagan plan" in the Middle East is unrealistic a new situation has emerged in the Middle East. The USA cast off the mask of a "peace-maker" and found itself involved in a direct military confrontation against the Arabs. The inhabitants of the peaceful areas of Lebanon, which were shelled by the artillery of the United States New Jersey battleship, will hardly ever forget the crime perpetrated by the United States militarist.

The world public concerned over such developments has assessed the Soviet Union's initiative on the Middle East settlement as being timely. The Soviet Union proceeds first and foremost from the premise that just peace should accord with the interests of all peoples, and the principle of inadmissibility on the capture of foreign lands should be strictly observed.

The Soviet proposals also provide for many other measures. The main of them are withdrawal of the Israeli troops from all the occupied Arab territories, including from Lebanon; exercise of the inalienable right of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination, including the creation of its own independent state; putting an end to the state of war, respect of each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity; the drawing up and adoption of internationa guarantees for a settlement. The Soviet Union is ready to participate in such guarantees.

Armed confrontation and separate deals, as experience of the past have shown, has not brought about a Middle East settlement. Moreover, such a policy has resulted in an aggravation of the explosive as it is situation. On the contrary, the Soviet initiatives open a real way to peace in the region.

The meaning of the Soviet proposals goes far beyond the framework of the Middle East, as timely elimination of the seat of tension in the Arab world, which has emerged as a result of the aggressive policy of the United States and Israel, will help preserve peace on earth.

WARSAW PACT COMMUNIQUE CIRCULATED AT UN

LD101752 Moscow TASS in English 1746 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] New York December 10 TASS -- The text of the communique of the regular meeting of the Foreign Ministers' Committee of the states which are parties to the Warsaw Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance has been circulated at the United Nations Organisation as an official document of the U.N. General Assembly and the Security Council. The committee's meeting was held in Berlin on December 3-4, 1984.

BRIEFS

UN EXPERTS VISIT UZBEKISTAN -- A delegation of several experts of the UN Asian and Pacific Economic and Social Commission [title as heard] visited the Turkmen SSR. Experts from India, Vietnam, Laos, the DRA, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Thailand, and the PRC were among the members of the delegation. They acquainted themselves with the method drafted by Turkmen desert experts to struggle against the desert in the Turkmen SSR and with the way the recommendations made by experts are being applied in reclaiming desert regions. They also visited one of the kolkhozes which has been set up on reclaimed desert lands by the experimental departments of the Turkmen SSR Academy of Sciences Desert Institute. [Text] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 3 Dec 84 GF]

SHALNEV SCORES WHITE HOUSE HUMAN RIGHTS CEREMONY

LD111523 Moscow TASS in English 1453 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Text] Washington December 11 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Shalnev reports:

Utterly hypocritical political show was staged in the White House in connection with the Human Rights Day observed throughout the world. At a pompous ceremony attended by the leaders of the reactionary immigrant circles, anti-Sovieteers, all sorts of outcasts and traitors to their homeland. President Reagn described the U.S. as a beacon of hope for all the oppressed in the world and almost the example of the way human rights and freedoms should be observed.

It is from these positions that the head of the White House tried to lecture the Soviet Union and other socialist countries at which he delivered bitter verbal attacks. The President was by no means embarrassed neither by the lack of concrete facts with which to substantiate his accusation, nor by the fact that his so-called "recommendations" given lavishly in this connection can hardly be described as anything but direct interference in the internal affairs of sovereign countries and peoples.

Reagan praised in every way the notorious "crusade for freedom and human rights" announced by him two years ago. However, the developments of the past several years obviously show that the goal of Washington "crusaders" is by no means the protection of human rights. It is rather the opposite. Their efforts are concentrated on imposing upon the world the notorious "American way of life" and on destabilising the governments which refuse to comply with Washington's diktat.

Many observers regarded the fact that the President brought up the subject of the "crusade" as evidence of the readiness of the incumbent U.S. Administration to step up provocative terroristic actions in the international arena.

The President's speech confirmed again that Washington's approach to the problem of human rights continued to be characterised by extreme ambiguity, that the administration turned a blind eye on the flagrant violation of civil freedoms if it took place in the U.S. itself or in its "friendly" countries. Thus, Reagan went out of its way to present in a favourable light the reactionary regimes of Honduras and especially El Salvador whose government actually pursued a policy of genocide against the Salvadoran people. He also cynically spoke at length about the non-existent "democracy" in Grenada where the basic human rights have been trampled underfoot by American cutthroats.

The U.S. President also spoke in a friendly manner about the racist regime of South Africa and only mildly reproved Pretoria for the apartheid policy pursued by it. It follows from his speech that Washington would carry on a policy of "constructive cooperation" with South Africa, i.e. would support the criminal regime.

The head of the U.S. Administration spoke a great deal about some "moral right" and "obligation" of the U.S. to criticize the "violation of human rights" in other countries. However, what "obligation " can he speak about if civil freedoms of representatives of national minorities, progressively-minded Americans, those who oppose the crazy militaristic policy of Washington are grossly violated by the authorities? Contrary to his own words, the President admitted that one could come across manifestations of racism, anti-Semitism and other forms of disrespect for civil freedom in the U.S.

CANADIAN PARLIAMENT DEBATES NUCLEAR ARMS FREEZE

LD112243 Moscow TASS in English 2211 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Text] Ottawa December 11 TASS -- A one-day debate on the government's attitude to the question of a freeze on nuclear arsenals in the world was held in the Canadian Parliament.

Edward Broadbent, leader of the New Democratic Party, tabled at the House of Commons a political document calling upon the Conservative government to make the resolution of the First Committee (political, security and disarmament) of the United Nations General Assembly on freezing nuclear armaments the basis of its foreign policy. This resolution, which was opposed only by the United States and several of its allies, including Canada, contains a call to the USSR and the United States to agree on a mutual freeze on nuclear arsenals as a first step towards general disarmament.

Edward Broadbent condemned the Canadian Government's obstructionist stand at the United Nations. The Conservatives, he said, ignore the opinion of the people who come out in support of a freeze on nuclear arsenals.

The current government was criticized during the debates for its course for alliance with Washington. The parliament members also denounced the testing of U.S. cruise missiles in Canadian territory as a step furthering the arms race.

ARKHIPOV TO VISIT PRC LATER IN DECEMBER

LD112200 Moscow TASS in English 2147 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow December 12 TASS -- Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, is to visit China in the third decade [as received] of December at the invitation of the Government of the People's Republic of China.

U.S. MILITARY DELEGATION VISIT TO PRC REPORTED

LD101343 Moscow TASS in English 1338 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] Beijing December 12 [date as received] TASS -- It has been reported here that a U.S. military delegation headed by U.S. Assistant Secretary of Defense Lawrence Korb stayed in China for a two-week visit at the invitation of the Defense Ministry of the People's Republic of China. It included military and civilian experts in logistic services. The delegation visited the units of the Chinese Army deployed in the areas of Beijing, Tianjin, Xian and Shanghai and the warships of the eastern fleet of China.

PRC 'INTENDS TO ACQUIRE' FRENCH EXOCET MISSILES

LD112124 Moscow in French to France and Belgium 1830 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Text] China intends to acquire the French Exocet missiles designed for the destruction of sea targets, said the Aerospatiale vice president, Roger Chevalier. [sentence indistinct] According to the agencies, China also intends to acquire various equipment and systems for its Air Force.

REPORTAGE ON JCP DELEGATION VISIT TO USSR

Delegation Members Listed

PM121020 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Dec 84 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Talks Between CPSU and Japanese Communist Party Delegations"]

[Text] Talks began 11 December between a CPSU delegation headed by K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and a delegation of the Japanese Communist Party [JCP] headed by Miyamoto, chairman of the JCP Central Committee.

Taking part in the talks, which are being held in a spirit of comradeliness and solidarity, are, on the JCP side:

Kaneko, chairman of the Secretariat of the JCP Central Committee; Tachiki and (Yesioka), members of the Standing Bureau of the Presidium of the JCP Central Committee; Niihara, member of the Presidium and Secretariat of the JCP Central Committee; Sasaki, member of the JCP Central Committee; Kikunami and (Nisuguti), senior workers of the JCP Central Committee;

And on the CPSU side: Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and CPSU Central Committee Secretary; Aleksandrov, aide to the CPSU Central Committee General Secretary and member of the CPSU Central Committee; Chervonenko, Zagladin, and Fedoseyev, members of the CPSU Central Committee; and Kovalenko, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department.

Coverage

LD112025 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service at 1800 GMT on 11 December in the Vremya newscast carries an announcer-read report over video on the talks between Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko and a delegation of the Japanese Communist Party (JCP) headed by Miyamoto, chairman of the JCP Central Committee.

Video shows a medium-long shot of Chernenko and Ponomarev standing with three unidentified Japanese men and an unidentified man of European appearance. It then cuts to a mid-shot of the same group showing Chernenko standing, with arms at his side, nodding in apparent agreement with a man, presumably Miyamoto, standing facing him. The video then cuts to a shot of a group seated at a table. On the side of the table farthest from the camera are seated, from left to right of screen; Ponomarev, Chernenko, and two unidentified European men. Two men, one Japanese, are seen sitting with their backs to the camera. Chernenko is seen smiling and talking. His hands are not on the table. The video then cuts to closeup of Chernenko, who appears to be listening to something, and then nods his head. The video then cuts to medium shots of three Japanese men on the other side of the table.

Following this, the video cuts to another shot of Chernenko, Ponomarev, and the unidentified European and Japanese men. Chernenko is seen looking to his right, down the table, with his right hand on the arm of the chair. The video then cuts to a shot of an unidentified European man and Ponomarev seated at the table. Both are seen with arms resting on the table top.

KYODO on Talks

OW120025 Tokyo KYODO in English 0014 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow, Dec. 11 KYODO -- Soviet Communist Party chief Konstantin Chernenko held a lengthy meeting with visiting Japan Communist Party (JCP) chairman Kenji Miyamoto Tuesday to discuss nuclear disarmament and ways to eliminate nuclear weapons. Chernenko, 73, said he would like to hold a second round of talks with Miyamoto on the problems, according to JCP Officials accompanying the Japanese Communist leader.

The officials said Chernenko and Miyamoto exchanged proposals for nuclear disarmament in relation to international politics, world antiuke and peace movements and relations between the communist parties of the two countries. But the JCP officials refused to elaborate on what the two communist leaders discussed during the three-hour-and-40-minute meeting held at the headquarters of the Soviet Communist Party.

This was the first meeting between Chernenko and a Japanese politician since the Soviet leader, who is also the top government official as president, was named party secretary general in February this year. Soviet officials said the meeting was probably the longest Chernenko has held in months with a foreign visitor.

The JCP officials said Chernenko and Miyamoto each spent one hour during the meeting in explaining how they look at the problem of nuclear disarmament. The two agreed during the meeting on a declaration against the first use of nuclear weapons, conclusion of an accord banning use of nuclear weapons and a total ban on nuclear testing. The two communist parties reached agreement on the three points during three rounds of preliminary talks for the Chernenko-Miyamoto summit meeting. Seven senior JCP officials, including secretariat chief Mitsuhiro Kaneko, were present at the meeting.

Chernenko was accompanied by Boris Ponomarev, director of the partys International Affairs Department, and six other senior party members. The Chernenko-Miyamoto meeting was the first between top leaders of the two communist parties since Miyamoto held talks with Leonid Brezhnev in 1979. Relations between the two communist parties have been sour since the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan later that year.

TASS ANALYST ON IMPROVED USSR-JAPANESE RELATIONS

LD120825 Moscow TASS in English 0721 GMT 12 Dec 84

["With an Eye to Long Term" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow December 12 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Askold Biryukov writes:

In Soviet-Japanese relations of the recent time, there have taken place a number of events which are regarded in both countries as a sign of changes for the better. Exchanges of delegations of deputies of parliament of the USSR and Japan have been resumed. Meetings of the heads of government and ministers of foreign affairs of the two countries have taken place. One of the most widely representative round-table meetings has been held in Moscow with the participation of persons who express the positions of various sections of the public. Other meetings and contacts have also taken place within the framework of the dialogue between the two countries, the dialogue which has become more lively after a number of years.

The ninth joint conference of the Soviet-Japanese and Japanese-Soviet Committees for Economic Cooperation, the conference which has opened in Tokyo today, is undoubtedly among such events. The resumption of the committees' conferences which played on important role in the sixties-seventies in shaping stable trade-and-economic contacts between the two countries and in fleshing out Soviet-Japanese relations has been regarded with satisfaction on both sides of the Sea of Japan.

It is no secret that the course which Washington has pursued in recent years and the policy of so-called "sanctions" with regard to the USSR, the policy with which Tokyo solidarised, have not only had a negative effect on the overall international situation but have also told on Soviet-Japanese relations, including trade-and-economic contacts. Previously Japan was partner number one among Western countries which had such contacts with the USSR whereas now Japan is the fifth on the list.

Among the country's business circles which attentively followed the vicissitudes of international politics and the economic situation, there was growing awareness of the unnaturalness of the situation when Japan, under the influence, mainly, of external factors, had to curtail business cooperation with the neighbouring country. This is why, as the newspaper MAINICHI points out, when "there appeared signs of a resumption of dialogue between the USSR and Japan at the political level, the changes were also reacted to by business circles which set about restoring the channel of contact with the Soviet side".

The business circles of the two countries have already expressed striving for the present confernce of the committees for economic cooperation to be a success. However, as has already been the case in the past, the opponents of improvement of Soviet-Japanese relations are trying to question a possibility of further development of mutually-beneficial contacts between Japan and the USSR. They assert unfoundedly that possibilities for trade-and-economic cooperation have been ostensibly exhausted.

In this connection one can only remark that the situation-determined approach to matters of trade and economic cooperation has never been and is not particularly now the indicator of far-sightedness. Both the USSR and Japan now as well have ample unexhausted possibilities for the development of trade-and-economic relations and for an increase in their volume. Besides, it must be noted that a whole number of developed capitalist countries have agreements with the Soviet Union which are intended right up to the year 2000 and beyond it.

The newspaper ASAHI SHIMBUN has recalled these days the need for Japan to work out a long-term economic strategy with regard to the USSR. As the newspaper justly points out, the implementation of such a strategy would help Japan not only to solve the problem of shortage of its own natural resources but would also play an important political role in relaxation of international tensions.

TIKHONOV CABLES USSR, JAPAN COOPERATION BODIES

PM121022 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Dec 84 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the participants in the ninth joint conference of the Soviet-Japanese and Japanese-Soviet Committees for Economic Cooperation.

I cordially greet the participants in the ninth joint conference of the Soviet-Japanese and Japane e-Soviet Committees for Economic Cooperation.

"Following a consistent policy of forming a truly good-neighborly relationship with Japan, the Soviet Union invariably stands for substantially expanding mutually advantageous business links between our countries. Significant progress was achieved in developing Soviet-Japanese trade and economic relations in the postwar years. However, their current volume does not correspond to the present-day levels of economic development of both the USSR and Japan. There is big potential here, which, alas, is not utilized to the furthest possible extent.

The tapping of this potential -- the transfer of Soviet-Japanese trade and economic relations on a firm and stable foundation -- would, in our opinion, meet the interests of both countries. A considerable contribution to this effort could be made by the Soviet-Japanese and the Japanese-Soviet committees for economic cooperations.

I wish the meeting success in its work to look for new and promising avenues of economic cooperation between the USSR and Japan and create more favorable conditions for its further development for the benefit of the people of both countries and the cause of peace and progress."

N. Tikhonov, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON JAPANESE MILITARY REVIVAL

PM111311 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Dec 84 Second Edition p 3

[Colonel Ye. Aleksandrov article: "In the Quagmire of Militarism"]

[Text] Japanese Prime Minister Y. Nakasone will soon be presented with a report on defense questions. It is being drafted by a consultative organ under the Japanese premier, the Council for the Study of Peace Questions. According to information from Tokyo, the report's main idea is to finally remove the restrictions which, albeit very feebly, restrain the Japanese leaders' militarist aspirations.

The country's present leadership primarily dislikes the principle whereby 1 percent of the GNP is spent on military purposes. This is too little for them. For year by year Tokyo's militarist appetites are growing. A typical illustration of this is the program for large-scale arms purchases in 1985 announced by the Japanese National Defense Agency. The Nakasone government has decided to allocate the record sum of 3.14 trillion yen for military purposes next year, which is 7 percent more than this year.

As is known, at Washington's prompting Japan has pledged to establish military control over communications in a 1,000-mile zone. For that reason the new militarist program pays primary attention to enhancing the navy's combat potential and strengthening air defenses. Next year Japan's military department plans to purchase 3 destroyers, 11 R-3C antisubmarine aircraft, and 18 F-15 fighters and also to replace the Nike-Hercules missile systems currently in the armories with new, more modern U.S.-manufactured patriot systems.

But Japan's militarist circles are not going to limit themselves to only this. The U.S. information center on military problems once estimated that, in order to exercise military control in a 1,000-mile zone, the Japanese armed forces will require at least 350 fighters (mainly F-15's), 70 destroyers and frigates, 25 submarines, and 125 R-3C antisubmarine aircraft. If all this combat hardware is purchased, it will undoubtedly exceed the 1-percent restriction. For this reason Japan's militarist circles have decided to get rid of the restriction in advance and thereby open the way for an unrestrained increase in the armed forces.

It is reported that a special section of the report will examine the status of the armed forces, too. Let us recall that in 1954 the Japanese Government created these forces, violating the country's constitution, which contains a rejection of war and of the production of means of warfare. In order to deceive the public, the armed forces were called "Self-Defense Forces." In the last 30 years they have been transformed into a mighty army, with U.S. assistance. Their strength has been increased to 270,000 servicemen, more than one-half of whom are officers and NCO's. This structure, according to Western expoerts, makes it possible to deploy a 1.5-million-strong army in a very short time. As for its level of technical equipment, Japan has long occupied a leading place among the capitalist countries' armies in terms of this indicator.

For example, the ground forces have around 1,000 tanks, 500 self-propelled artillery pieces, more than 600 armored personnel carriers, and about 4,000 guns and mortars. With the growth in militarist ambitions, even the purely symbolic restrictions that follow from the status of "Self-Defense Forces" are too tight for the Japanese military. What kind of self-defense can there be when that country's political and military leaders say that Japan is a "loyal member of the Western alliance" and discuss the possibility of sending troops abroad "in case of need"!

Nuclear problems are not forgotten in the report, judging by press accounts. The Japanese Government is doubtless tired of justifying its violation of its own three non-nuclear principles ("not to possess," "not to produce," and "not to import" nuclear weapons). There is irrefutable evidence that U.S. nuclear weapons are being imported onto Japanese territory. However, Japan's ruling circles are themselves now displaying a suspicious interest in nuclear studies. Some 189 kg of plutononium that the White House decided to sell for "research work in the nuclear power sphere" has already arrived in Japan. According to Western experts, two-thirds of that amount is enough to produce 30 nuclear bombs.

The "research" work is just a screen, according to some analysts. For, according to foreign experts, there is already a considerable stock of plutonium in the country, sufficient for several years if used for research into the use of nuclear power for peaceful purposes. Thus the Japanese Government's steps across the boundary of its non-nuclear policy may ultimately end with an open declaration that Japan has become a nuclear power. The appeals to review the "non-nuclear principles" also look like preparation for this.

As international observers believe, the recently initiated export of Japanese technology to the United States for use in weapons production may have an important influence on changing Japanese policy in the defense sphere. In particular, U.S. military contractors hope to use Japanese fiber optics and other technology in the production of "air to ground" missiles. They also hope to create more sophisticated tanks using ceramic engine cylinder blocks developed by Japanese firms.

Back in November of last year, under U.S. pressure, the Japanese Government agreed to relax the ban then operating on the export of military technology. Having breached these restrictions, the Japanese leaders will obviously try to erase other constitutional boundaries with a view to reviving militarism in the country and building up the might of the Japanese armed forces.

And matters are by no means restricted to discussions Under the cover of these "discussions" the National Defense Agency is, so to speak, not wasting time. At the same time as the offices of the Council for the Study of Peace Questions were preparing the document on questions of Japan's defense policy, naval "maneuvers" were being mounted in the northwest Pacific during which the conduct of combat operations in a 1,000-mile zone was rehearsed.

According to the scenario, Japanese ships provide support for a U.S. aircraft carrier.

It is already perfectly obvious today that a mighty force for adventures, in which the Japanese armed forces are assigned an important role, is being created in the Far East under pressure and with assistance from the United States. The words of K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, sound particularly topical in the light of this turn of events: "...Japanese militarism has already repeatedly revealed its expansionist and colonizing essense and unleashed war. Yet revanchist notes are again sounding from Tokyo and territorial claims are being put forward. The attempts to repeat history, and on a more dangerous basis, in the era of nuclear weapons, cannot fail to arouse suspicion in many Asian states. They do not bode well for Japan either." The course of reviving Japanese militarism is leading into a quagmire.

S. KOREAN DISSIDENTS TO FORM SINGLE PARTY

SK120503 Moscow International Service in Korean 1330 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Text] Many opposition groups in South Korea are going to form a single political party to struggle against the Chon Tu-hwan dictatorship. Kim Yong-sam, who leads the Council for Promotion of Democracy, said this to reporters in Seoul.

He said that the program of the new party will declare that the party will strive to overthrow [chonbok] the present government, to terminate (?wartime) conditions, and to achieve democracy.

Kim Yong-sam and other leading opposition activists have been deprived of the right for free political activities by the ringleader of the pro-U.S. regime.

TASS REPORTS MPRP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

LD111651 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1025 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 11 December (TASS) -- A regular plenum of the MPRP Central Committee took place here today. It heard and discussed reports by D. Sodnom, deputy chairman of the Council of Minsters and chairman of the Gosplan of the Mongolian Peoples Republic on the draft state plan for the development of the national economy and culture of the Mongolian Peoples Republic in 1985; and by D. Molomjamts, the republic's minster of finance, on the draft state budget for 1985 and its fulfillment in 1983.

Organizational matters were considered. The plenum unanimously elected D. Sodnom a member of the Politburo of the MPRP Central Committee, and Ts. Balhaajav a secretary of the MPRP Central Committee. The plenum relieved D. Maydar of his duties as member of the Politburo of the MPRP Central Committee at his request and in connection with his retirement on pension, and G. Adyaa of his duties as secretary of the MPRP Central Committee.

J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministrers of the Mongolian People's Republic, delivered a long speech at the plenum.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON ZIAUL HAQ'S REFERENDUM DECREE

PM111207 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Dec 84 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "At Gunpoint"]

[Text] New York, 7 Dec -- Pakistan's military administration has issued a government decree on a nationwide referendum. Its main point is that, irrespective of the outcome of the voting, the ruling clique will extend its stay in power. UPI reports that the document states, among other things, that people who do not take part in the "referendum" or the "parliamentary election" scheduled for early next year will be sentenced to up to 3 years' imprisonment or fined up to 600,000 rupees. Moreover, two amendments have been introduced to existing legislation depriving people convicted of boycotting the "elections" or the "referendum" of the right to be elected to the parliament or provincial legislative bodies.

According to its organizers' plans, the "referendum" scheduled for 19 December is supposed to answer the question as to how the Pakistani people view the course being steered by the military regime toward the "Islamization" of the country, that is, the transfer of many aspects of life to a religious footing. A positive answer to this question will automatically extend General Ziaul Haq's tenure as president. The ruling circles are gambling on citizens not caring to say "no" at gunpoint.

The authorities are carefully preparing for the coming farce. Martial law has been tightened throughout the country's territory. The Army, police, and security forces have been put on enhanced readiness. All public figures and politicians have been forbidden to criticize the regime's policy, organize meetings, or talk to journalists, and their movement around the country has also been restricted. According to UPI, local authorities have been instructed to draw up lists of the military regime's most active opponents to facilitate their preventive arrest on the eve of the "referendum." The referendum's results cannot be contested even by the supreme court. All reports in the press about opposition activities and protests by the population have been banned.

The "referendum" is essentially a part of the authorities' preparations for the so-called "elections" to the parliament and provincial legislative assemblies. The main aim of this farce is to suppress and isolate political party leaders and representatives of the country's democratic forces even before the election campaign opens, and thus to secure a "convincing victory" for the ruling clique in the "elections."

However, despite the brutal repressions and threats, Pakistan's population is fully determined to struggle against the antipopular regime. The Movement for the Restoration of Democracy (MRD), which comprises major opposition political parties, has described the "referendum" as a monstrous fraud. The MRD and other democratic forces are calling for a boycott of the "referendum" and elections," viewing them as maneuvers by the authorities aimed at providing the present regime with a "democratic facade." Broad strata of the population demand that martial law be lifted without delay, that the people be granted civil rights and freedoms, that all political prisoners be released, and that fair parliamentary elections be held on the basis of the country's 1973 constitution.

U.S. GENERAL PROMISES PAKISTAN CONTINUED HELP

LD082359 Moscow TASS in English 2350 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Text] Islamabad December 8 TASS -- General Vessey, chairman of the U.S. Chiefs of Staff, had talks with his Pakistani counterpart, General Rahimuddin Khan, and Foreign Minister Yaqub Khan. The sides discussed bilateral relations, primarily in the military field.

Before the talks the Pentagon's emissary visited a camp of Afghan counter-revolutionaries near Peshawar and assured the bandits in his speech there that the United States would continue to give them help.

New Delhi December 8 TASS -- The main purpose of Vessey's visit to Pakistan is to discuss plans for the expansion of the supplies of offensive U.S. arms to Islamabad and the escalation of U.S. support for the Afghan counter-revolutionary gangs entrenched in Pakistan, the Indian press points out. The Indian public is more and more worried by the fact that the U.S. general arrived immediately after the Reagan administration had announced increases in financial aid to Afghan counter-revolution, amounting to 280 million dollars this year. Washington's total appropriations on armed intervention in Afghanistan is about 650 million dollars, the news agency PTI says.

Continuing to involve Islamabad in the fulfilment of its plans in South and Southwest Asia and using Pakistani territory to wage an undeclared war against Afghanistan, the United States is pursuing a policy which is fraught with grave consequences for all the states in the region, the newspaper PRABHAT HABAR stresses.

TASS CITES BAKHTAR ON U.S. AID TO AFGHAN REBELS

LD091355 Moscow TASS in English 1338 GMT 9 Dec 84

[Text] Kabul December 9 TASS -- The BAKHTAR news agency has exposed Washington's subversive activity against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA). Commenting on reports that the Reagan administration has allocated a huge sum of 280 million dollars in the current financial year as a secret military aid to the Afghan counter-revolutionaries, the news agency points out that the actions of the White House are a fresh irrefutable evidence of interference by U.S. ruling circles in the internal affairs of Afghanistan, just as of other sovereign states of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Over the six and a half year of the conduct of the undeclared war against the DRA by the United States, BAKHTAR points out, the amount of U.S. "aid" to the Afghan reactionaries has amounted to hundreds of millions of dollars. Those funds are spent on the training of bands of hirelings infiltrated into the DRA from the outside. In Pakistani territory alone, the commentary points out, there are more than a hundred camps in which instructors from the U.S. CIA train counterrevolutionaries in subversive activity against Afghanistan.

The U.S. new financial aid to the counterrevolutionary bands, the aid which is more than twice as great as the sum which Washington allocated for those purposes last year, indicates that the United States intends to give greater scope to subversive actions against the DRA. However, the news agency emphasizes, despite the huge military and financial support from across the ocean, increasingly crushing blows are delivered against the counterrevolutionary forces.

In the current year, the commentary points out, counterrevolutionary bands were fully smashed in Panjsher and Andarab areas.

Successful operations to eliminate armed bandit formations have been carried out in Herat, Nangarhar, and Paktia Provinces as well as in the country's northern areas.

Notwithstanding the fact that the United States in every way seeks to exacerbate the situation in the region by increasing aid to the Afghan revolutionaries, it will not manage to push Afghanistan off the chosen road of progressive and independent development, BAKHTAR stresses in conclusion.

CIA 'FORGERIES' ABOUT DRA CONDEMNED

NC080940 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1800 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Unattributed commentary: "KEYHAN INTERNATIONAL Disseminates the CIA's Calumnies"]

[Text] The more inhuman the crimes committed by the imperialists and their associates in various parts of the world, particularly in Afghanistan, the more shameless and impudent the propaganda activities they undertake to mislead the world's social circles. The forgeries recently published by KEYHAN INTERNATIONAL on the incidents in Democratic Afghanistan are a clear example of this. This Iranian newspaper tries to condemn the Afghan Army and the units of the Soviet Armed Forces for using poisons against insurgent brigands and the inhabitants of Afghanistan. KEYHAN INTERNATIONAL and those in charge of it base their allegations on the Iranian adage that a thief likes a chaotic marketplace.

As you know, for more than 6 years now the U.S. imperialists have been involved in an undeclared war against the DRA. They are using rogues and ruffians who have nested in Pakistan and Iran in this war. They arm the insurgent brigands with various weapons, including chemical weapons. Examples of the use of poisons against Afghan students have been published in the press several times. For example, 2 years ago brigands poisoned the potable water of the (?Soraya) school for girls in Kabul -- an incident that led to the death of 14 students. More than 100 students were taken to the hospital in critical condition. Later, students of Aryana and other Kabul schools were poisoned by gas and other poisons. Chemical weapons were used against workers in plants in Kabul and in other Afghan cities. Some time ago the Afghan security organs arrested a brigand who was on his way to Kabul from Peshawar. A large quantity of extremely poisonous potassium cyanide -- sufficient to poison the inhabitants of a large city -- were confiscated.

The United States, which allocates hundreds of millions of dollars each year to arm and train the Afghan counterrevolutionaries, is expanding the dimensions of the chemical war against the defenseless people of Afghanistan. On several occasions, after routing bands of brigands sent from abroad, the DRA Armed Forces confiscated the U.S.-made (C.S.) chemical weapon, British-made chemical grenades, and FRG-made poisoned bullets. All these were shown to Afghan and foreign correspondents on several occasions at exhibitions in Kabul. Brigands arrested by Afghan forces also overtly confessed, both during their trials and during open news conferences, to having used poisons. As stated by Mir Hamzeh, a leader of a counterrevolutionary band operating in Sinband region in Herat Province, at a Kabul news conference, a special depot has been built in the Afghan mountains for poisons sent from abroad for the brigands.

The U.S. imperialists are strongly and extensively training the brigands to use chemical weapons, and there are many facts to prove this. For example, after routing a band that operated in Lowgar Province, the text of a message from Gulbuddin Hikmatyar, leader of the so-called Hezb-e Eslami-ye Afghanistan, to Faruq Mansur Nami was discovered.

Confirming the receipt of new consignments of poisons from his foreign friends, Hikmatyar wrote in an imperious tone: Groups of (?three to five) people should be sent from each large group to Peshawar to learn how to use modern types of weapons.

The imperialist governments also supply other Afghan counterrevolutionary groups with chemical weapons. For example, some time ago the KABUL NEW TIMES published a photostat of Document No 29126 issued by an organization which impudently calls itself the National Islamic Front of Afghanistan. This document was prepared in Peshawar and sent to leaders of piratical bands in Afghanistan. The document, which was basically a manual on terrorist operations, said the counterrevolutionaries had a duty to extensively use chemical weapons. Paragraph four of this manual stated: The poisonous chemical sent to you should be guarded carefully and with special care. Choose how to use it with special care in order to avoid harming our mujahidin. If the climate changes, leave the operation area. Those poisoned by the chemical should be sent to Peshawar immediately. The signature under the document was: Seyyed Ahmad Gilani, leader of the National Islamic Front of Afghanistan.

The photostat of this document was published in the press of other countries, too. However, the [word indistinct] Iranian press completely kept the contents of this document from the country's social circles. However, the officials of KEYHAN INTERNATIONAL know very well why Gilani and his masters in the CIA should send the people that they themselves poison to Peshawar. They want to show them as people who have been poisoned by the DRA Armed Forces and by units of the Soviet Armed Forces, and to thus attribute the use of chemical poisons to these forces. It is specifically for this purpose that such scenarios are coupled with views of so-called poisoned Afghan people in the background of pictures of brigands dressed in Afghan and Soviet military uniforms. However, the counterrevolutionaries can seldom resort to such juggleries, because in most cases their activities are neutralized.

The letter sent by Borhaniddin Rabbani, leader of the Jami'at-e Eslamiy-ye Afghanistan, to his command in Herand is interesting. In this letter, which fell into the hands of the DRA security services, Rabbani reproaches the brigands for being unable so far to produce documents on the use of poisons by the Afghan Armed Forces and the Soviet forces. Such documents cannot be obtained because they do not exist.

This is why the imperialist press in the West, followed by the Iranian press, publish filthy forgeries by the CIA and by the Afghan counterrevolutionaries. The calumnious reports published in the Iranian newspaper KEYHAN INTERNATIONAL are an example of such forgeries.

GANDHI THANKS USSR FOR CABLE ON BHOPAL TRAGEDY

LD112231 Moscow TASS in English 1956 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow December 11 TASS -- The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers have received a telegram from Rajiv Gandhi, prime minsiter of the Republic of India.

The telegram expresses deep gratitude for the message of condolences over the recent tragedy in Bhopal, which was one of the gravest shocks to the country. The telegram also says that the Indian Government has taken all possible measures to give relief aid to the victims and their families.

WFTU ISSUES STATEMENT ON BHOPAL TRAGEDY

LD110811 Moscow TASS in English 0801 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Text] Prague December 11 TASS -- The American transnational Union Carbide company bears full responsibility for the tragedy in the Indian town of Bhopal, it is stressed in a statement of the World Federation of Trade Unions, which was issued here today. That event reaffirmed once again that transnational corporations transfer dangerous productions, specifically chemical, to developing countries without observing the necessary industrial safety measures in accordance with the International Environmental Protection Convention and the Occuaptional Safety and Health Convention. The statement expresses full support for the demand of India's trade union organizations and the government that the Union Carbide directorate should admit its responsibility for the crime and pay the necessary compensation.

The World Federation of Trade Unions called upon the working people and trade union organizations of all countries to express solidarity with the Indian working people, to render them urgent material support and approach the International Labour Organization, the World Health Organization and the United Nations Environment program to jointly elaborate international occupational safety rules which must be followed by transnational corporations. "The tragedy in Bhopal is yet another warning which calls for immediate actions," it is stressed in the statement.

USSR, INDIA SIGN TRADE PROTOCOL FOR 1985

LD081055 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0400 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Text] Delhi, 8 Dec (TASS) -- Talks between the Soviet and Indian delegations on questions of trade cooperation have ended here with the signing of a protocol on trade turnover between the USSR and India for 1985. This document provides for a 20 percent increase in bilateral trade, compared with the current year. This will be achieved through increasing the volumes of deliveries of goods and broadening their range. On the Soviet side the protocol was signed by USSR Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Grishin and on the Indian side it was signed by Abid Husain, secretary of the Indian Ministry of Commerce. Commenting on the talks which have taken place, the PTI agency stresses that the Soviet Union remains a major trading partner of India, whose relations with it are playing an important role in the republic's social and economic development.

UN 'COLONIAL ENSLAVEMENT' OF MICRONESIA DECRIED

PM111030 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 48, Nov 84 pp 12-13

[Oleg Kurochkin article: "The Pentagon Sets Its Sights on Micronesia"]

[Text] As part of its frenzied war preparations, Washington is broadening its military base infrastructure. This is being done by various methods. In some parts of the world the Pentagon reserves for itself the right of access to other countries' national military installations; and elsewhere -- in Grenada, for instance -- the U.S. does not stop short of intervention and occupation.

In the Pacific the U.S. is securing new jumping-off grounds for the Pentagon in a different way -- by virtually annexing Micronesia, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, which consists of the Mariana, the Caroline and the Marshall islands. In 1947 the U.N. Security Council granted the U.S. a mandate for the temporary administration of the territory. The "governing power" was supposed "to promote the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the inhabitants" of Micronesia. The American "trustees" had something entirely different in mind, however: they were out to perpetuate their military-strategic control over Micronesia and its enormous sea space. Their tactics -- adopted arbitrarily and in defiance of U.N. objections -- is to split up the country into fragments and then to tie them down one by one. Compacts have been signed on the status of Micronesia's four separate parts after the U.N. trusteeship over them expires.

Under a compact imposed by the United States on the Northern Marianas in 1975, the islands were granted "internal self-government," with all the powers in the field of their foreign relations and defence appropriated by Washington. In 1982 the U.S. signed a Compact of Free Association with the other three groups of islands, which provided for their "internal self-government" and a certain measure of "authority" in foreign relations but gave "full authority and responsibility for security and defence" of the islands to the United States. The Marshall Islands were made a separate territorial unit, and the Caroline archipelago was split in two: The Palau or (Belau) Islands and the Federated States of Micronesia (the eastern islands of the archipelago).

Addressing a congressional hearing in September, Edward Derwinski, a State Department counsellor, admitted that the "free association" did not give Micronesia "statehood sufficient for admission to the United Nations." He intimated that the affairs of the "freely associated states" would be managed by an interdepartmental agency in Washington.

Seeking to impart a semblance of legality to these compacts, which are entirely out of keeping with international law, the "governing power" conducted referendums on the islands. The farce was preceded by an intense propaganda conditioning of the population. The colonialist and military essence of the documents was carefully hushed up, of course. The main compact, which outlines the future subordinated position of the Micronesian archipelagos, was submitted to "popular vote" along with the so-called accompanying compacts which provide for allotting to the Pentagon thousands of hectares of land to built airdromes, ports and proving grounds.

At the referendums held in the Federated States of Micronesia and on the Marshall Islands the Americans managed to scrape together a bare majority of votes in favour of the main and accompanying compacts. On the Palau Islands, however, the Micronesians saw through the trick. One of the sections of the compact common to the three archipelagos provided for a possible storage of U.S. radioactive and chemical warfare materials there. The people of the Palau Islands rejected this section. They made it perfectly clear that they wanted no American nuclear materials on their land.

The results of the referendum on the Palaus caused Washington strategists much worry. The "trustees" said they would be in no position to "defend" the islands from the "Soviet threat" of their own invention without nuclear, chemical and bacteriological weapons. As for the Palau residents, they realize that if they do not put their foot down, Washington's nuclear plans will land them in real -- and mortal -- rather than imaginary danger.

Washington uses the whip as well as the carrot. In May 1984 it compelled the Palaus to sign a new version of the compacts and demanded a new referendum there. The referendum was held in September, but its results have not been reported yet. It has only transpired that the turnout was a mere 1,600 out of the Palaus' 12,000 population. A most indicative fact, that!

Seeking to expedite annexation, President Reagan submitted to Congress the U.S. compact with the Federated States of Micronesia and with the Marshall Islands on March 30, 1984. In the accompanying letter he formulated the essence of this compact as follows: "The defence and land use provisions of the compact extend indefinitely the right of the United States to foreclose access to the area to third countries for military purposes. These provisions are of great importance to our strategic position in the Pacific and enable us to continue preserving regional security and peace."

Lurling behind these phrases are far from peaceful intentions stemming from the above-mentioned U.S. "strategic position" in the Pacific. In a last-May interview to the PACIFIC magazine, the President himself gave a definite enough answer to the question as to whether the United States would need new naval, air force and army bases on the Pacific Islands. "It is always wise to preserve our options," his reply was. "Although current plans are to use the area only for training," the President went on, "we will also have the option, under the compact, for limited harbour, airfield and training sites in Palau."

The actual presence of American military installations in Micronesia, the compact provisions for the broadening of airfields, harbours and proving grounds, and the President's very phrase about it being "wise to preserve our options" make the talk about "limitations" devoid of all sense.

Addressing the House Foreign Affairs Committee, Fred Zeder, President's personal ambassador responsible for Micronesian status negotiations, stressed that "the strategic importance of the area required the long-term retention of United States defence and security authority." He told newsmen outright that at the negotiations the U.S. had placed the main emphasis on military matters.

Speaking in Congress, Richard Armitage, Assistant Secretary of Defence, set forth the Pentagon's strategy as regards Micronesia. "The Marianas, and especially Guam," he said, "offer a particularly valuable location. Should we need facilities beyond our extensive installations on Guam, we now have very longterm options in the Northern Marianas. Should the need arise, Palau would complete this defence arc." Armitage pointed to the "valuable location" of the Kwajalein atoll proving ground "for testing longrange ballistic missiles as well as ballistic missile defence systems." Under the compact with the Marshall Islands the U.S. will retain this proving ground for 15 years, whereupon the lease can be renewed for the same term.

In a word, Washington concentrates on the military-strategic use of Micronesia. So much for "promoting the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the inhabitants" of the trust territories, which is what trusteeship is actually all about. "The TTPI suffers from the classic problems of an underdeveloped area," Fred Zeder told Congress. And added: "Almost 90 percent of the domestic economy of the future freely associated states is directly or indirectly dependent on U.S. assistance."

The United States' unlawful actions and the actual annexation of Micronesia hinder the exercise of its people's inalienable right to self-determination, freedom and independence. The United Nations' Special Committee on Decolonization has pointed this out on more than one occasion. The Soviet Union has repeatedly stressed the impermissibility of the U.S. unlawful actions with regard to the U.N. Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (its dismemberment, for instance). The U.S.S.R. insists that the U.N. should take urgent measures to have the United States fulfil its commitments to the world community and to prevent the colonial enslavement and militarization of Micronesia.

AUSTRALIA CONDEMNS FRENCH NUCLEAR TESTS IN AREA

LD102328 Moscow TASS in English 2259 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] Canberra December 10 TASS -- The Government of Australia has condemned the actions of France which, contrary to the protests of the states of the Southern Pacific, continues nuclear tests on Atoll Mururoa in Polynesia. William Hayden, Australian minister of foreign affairs, speaking here, has emphasised that France's overt disrespect for the firmly expressed demands of all countries of the Southern Pacific deeply contradicts the interests of Australia, neighbouring states, and all people of good will. He has stated that the actions of Paris may lead only to aggravation of relations between France and the countries of the region. Mr Hayden has pointed out that Australia comes out in favour of a total ban on nuclear weapons' tests.

USSR JOURNALISTS DISCUSS MEETING WITH JARUZELSKI

LD102105 Warsaw in Russian to the USSR 1100 GMT 10 Dec 84

[From the "Voices of Friends" program; undated interview given by PRAVDA Deputy Editor for Foreign International Problems Igor Melnikov and IZVESTIYA political observer Vikentiy Matveyev to unidentified interviewer -- live or recorded; first two paragraphs are station introduction]

[Text] After the Jablonna-5, the 3-day international meeting of journalists, its participants, journalists from 26 countries of East and West, were received in the Palace of the Council of Ministers by Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first Secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers. During the meeting, which lasted more than 3 hours, Wojciech Jaruzelski answered numerous questions by Polish and foreign journalists, concerning in particular Polish foreign policy, the attitude of our state toward the postwar territorial-political structure in Europe, and problems of the preservation of peace and security on earth.

Soviet journalists Igor Melnikov, deputy editor of PRAVDA's department of foreign international problems, and Vikentiy Matveyev, IZVESTIYA political observer, talk about the meeting with Comrade Jaruzelski and the significance of the international journalists forum they attended in Jablonna:

[Melnikov] This meeting was interesting and topical primarily because it took place in a period marked by tension in international relations that is not yet being reduced, the instability of these relations between East and West, and the great threat to the cause of peace from militaristic forces. There is no doubt about this. Here against this backdrop the attention paid to this principal topic, the topic of the struggle for the preservation of peace and of good-neighborly relations, not the relations of cold war between East and West, by the organizers of and the participants in this meeting, the guests in Poland, looks very gratifying.

Our meeting opened with a very interesting and profound speech by Stefan Olszowski, Polish minister of foreign affairs. This speech omitted no acute issue of the present, which acted as a sort of tuning fork by which the participants of our improvised orchestra were tuning up their instruments. It was very difficult for this orchestra to achieve a good performance, to rehearse, because we were often performing something that was quite the opposite at the ideological and political levels of the issue -- socialist states and the very large television companies and editorial offices of the West, including the United States. [sentence as heard] Such was the general tone, the general mood of this meeting, and I stress that the mood was very businesslike, and this was the main reason the meeting was successful.

[Question] Tell us, what topics were discussed at this meeting?

[Melnikov] We discussed all topics about which we journalists are concerned. It was stressed that there are no isolated phenomena, but that all phenomena of international life are interlinked. Here for example, both participants from socialist countries and our Western colleagues indicated that the process of deployment of missiles, medium-range missiles, which America started deploying in West Europe, is connected with such a negative phenomenon as the development of revanchism in West German, and I repeat, namely in this country where there is still fuel for these very dangerous phenomena.

This flashed through some, somehow advocating speeches, advocating statements from our West German colleagues when they attempted to justify the trends of revanchism, trends that are pushing toward a dangerous path, a path toward revising the Yalta and Potsdam agreements.

Much was said and many worried words were spoken about Washington's preparation for militarizing outer space. All see a great danger in this; they see the danger that all agreements concluded to date at high international levels, multilateral and bilateral, between the Soviet Union and the United States in the sphere of disarmament and arms control, that all of them can be reduced to dust because the danger of militarization, nuclear equipment for outer space, can make null and void all efforts made to date in various other types of arms control, nuclear and non-nuclear.

[Question] Vikentiy Aleksandrovich, what are your impressions of the meeting with Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee?

[Matveyev] Comrade Jaruzelski answered all our questions. He answered them very comprehensively, very convincingly. First, of course, the focus of the questions and answers given by Comrade Jaruzelski did not hide the real, serious difficulties that currently exist in Europe. However, he was not pessimistic, as he said. He spoke about his optimism and about his faith in the possibility of overcoming the very serious difficulties that the peace-loving forces are encountering.

In this connection it was particularly interesting for us to hear about the role that the PPR's diplomacy can and has to play in the efforts of other socialist countries, as well as all peace-loving forces on the continent, to take the cause toward confident development in creating the process of detente. Polish diplomacy here undoubtedly has had and has a very visible, active and distinguished role. We all know, and Comrade Jaruzelski dealt with, the Rapatcki plan proposed in the second half of the fifties, the plan for the creation of a nuclear-free zone in central Europe. At present Swedish Prime Ministers Olof Palme's plan is being discussed -- the plan that carries the baton of the Rapatcki plan further. This is one example of a Polish initiative that has left a deep impression on European diplomacy. And I especially remember what Comrade Jaruzelski said, that if at that time under Adenauer's pressure the Western powers had not rejected the Rapatcki plan many of the serious and difficult problems that Europe is now experiencing would just not exist. Unfortunately this did not happen, and we can only hope that in the future it will be possible to again raise those constructive initiatives that could play such a positive role and that will help us in the future in our efforts to improve the situation in Europe.

Undoubtedly, Comrade Jaruzelski's replies to questions in this connection are of very great importance for understanding the complex and difficult processes taking place in Poland. In any case, the openness, seriousness, businesslike, and comprehensive approach in Comrade Jaruzelski's answers made a great impression.

PAP REVIEWS POLISH UNION TALKS IN USSR

LD101336 Warsaw PAP in English 1116 GMT 10 Dec 84

[By PAP correspondent Leslaw Kolijewicz]

[Text] Moscow, Dec. 9 -- The Moscow debate of trade unionists adopted an official stance supporting Poland's decision to suspend its membership of the International Labour Organization (ILO).

Their special statement said that leaders of trade union organizations in the socialist states expressed their indignation at the ILO being used for confrontation ends, for triggering off anti-socialist campaign, for distorting the policy by the socialist states, and that they were going to demand essential changes in ILO activities.

The entire responsibility for a crisis situation within ILO rests with those forces which try to use it as an instrument of struggle against socialism, the statement said.

Trade union organizations in the socialist states display full understanding for the stance adopted by Poland in connection with the anti-Polish action within the ILO, taken at a time when Poland's working people formed new trade unions, uniting some six million workers, created a uniform organization -- the national agreement of trade unions -- and make increasingly fresh steps on the road of strengthening their socialist attainments.

The leadership of [words indistinct] of the renascent trade union movement in Poland in the cause of strengthening the position of socialism in that country, and defending vital interests of working people.

While in Moscow, the Polish delegation, headed by chairman of the National Agreement of Trade Unions (OPZZ) Alfred Miodowicz held talks with chairman of the Soviet All-Union Council of Trade Unions Stepan Shalayev. They also held short working meetings with all delegations attending the debate, in the course of which they met with full support for OPZZ activities.

The unionists discussed guidelines of bilateral and multilateral cooperation. The Polish delegation presented documents adopted at the national trade union meeting in Bytom.

The OPZZ delegation also held talks with the leadership of the [word indistinct] Federation of Trade Unions. It was also agreed that an official visit by OPZZ leadership to the Prague-based WFTU will take place on this December 21, and will concern the return to the WFTU of the Polish trade union movement.

Also here, the trade union federation of Poland's ship industry workers union, as well as the federation of metallurgists agreed forms of bilateral cooperation and tourist and holiday exchange with the Soviet unionists. New forms of cooperation provide for an exchange of production brigades.

The unionists discussed at length the issues of direct mutual cooperation between industrial enterprises and trade unions. The Soviet unionists are going to help Polish organizations in training social inspectors of labour and trade union activists.

Following the Moscow debate Alfred Miodowicz told PAP correspondent that they had played a very active part there: "If, at an international meeting, a delegation is able to convince everybody as to the reasons of its stance, this is a proof in itself." "The fact of the formation of OPZZ was hailed with great recognition by the trade union movement in the socialist states," Miodowicz went on.

"The OPZZ presented itself, in a very energetic and convincing manner, as an advocate of Poland's interests. I could even say that we startled certain delegations by the fact that despite the merely two week's existence of the OPZZ, we could present a clear stance, and that we are not going to budge an inch from it."

"Due to OPZZ efforts, the agenda of the meeting included issues very important for our country -- the debate adopted a statement in which trade unions of the socialist states are at one with Poland. I think the visit opened up good prospects for us."

IZVESTIYA VIEWS POLAND'S WITHDRAWAL FROM ILO

PM101212 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Dec 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Dispatch by own correspondent L. Toporkov: "ILO: Shameful Page: Why Poland Has Been Obliged To Withdraw From the International Labor Organization"]

[Text] Warsaw -- At their first press conference held in Warsaw recently the leaders of the Polish National Convenant of Trade Unions, which has just been created, sharply criticized the ILO for its anti-Polish, antisocialist, and antiworker stance. As is well known, Poland has been obliged to take the decision to withdraw from this international organization in protest against its systematic and unlawful interference in Poland's internal affairs.

The ILO has been in existence for 65 years now, becoming a specialized UN institution in 1946. A noble idea lay at the basis of its creation: helping to improve working people's labor and living conditions throughout the world and, to eliminate social injustice, need,and poverty. Alas, as the statement issued by the group of socialist countries in the ILO in connection with Poland's decision noted, the forum of this organization is being used for politically unseemly purposes that contradict the ILO charter. Hostility toward the socialist countries is cultivated and their social achievements are passed over in silence. At the same time instances of real, not mythical, violation of the rights of working people and trade unions in the West are suppressed.

The ILO politics-mongers have conducted their attacks against Poland particularly zealously and brazenly. The notorious "Solidarity" which, through the endeavors of its extremist leadership became, as is well known, a political organization supported from the West and used to abolish the socialist system in Poland, has been the only "authority" in Poland for some ILO officials. In other words, from the outset "Solidarity" violated the ILO's Convention No 87, which prescribes being guided by the constitutional statutes in operation in a particular country.

So it emerges that the ILO does not adhere to its own convention. This organization's politics-mongers continued their aggressive slander campaign against Poland even when the process of normalization of the socioeconomic situation appeared clearly here and when the trade union movement, which now encompasses over 5 million working people, began to be actively resurrected. Indeed, it is this which some ILO figures dislike: After all, the new trade unions advocate socialism. The ILO administrative council, in which the French representatives plays a particularly unseemly role, has decided to activate the so-called "investigatory commission for Polish affairs."

Polish television has protested against the administrative council's decision as being illegal and contrary to the spirit of the ILO charter and as gross interference in Poland's internal affairs. In response the council, confirming its decision, has designated the members of the "investigatory commission," including on it, of course, people who have no sympathy with People's Poland. The Polish side, as was to be expected refused to cooperate with this "commission" and suspended its activity in the ILO.

But even then the provocative row did not cease. The administrative council introduced to its session the examination of the report of the "investigatory commission" which had drawn its information from antisocialist sources hostile to Poland.

People's Poland has not allowed its patience to be tried to the limit, it has halted the attempts to degrade the dignity of the socialist state. The Polish Government has announced its withdrawal from the ILO. The group of socialist countries belonging to the ILO has also lodged a sharp protest, frankly stating that further cooperation between states with different sociopolitical systems within the ILO has been put in doubt. As S. Ciosek, Polish minister for trade union affairs, has noted, responsibility for what has happened rests with ILO circles hostile to Poland and their inspirers from the United States and France.

A shameful page has appeared in the ILO's history...

MISHIN, KOMSOMOL DELEGATION VISIT ROMANIA

Ceausescu Receives Mishin

LD082230 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2023 GMT 8 Dec 84

[From the Novosti newscast]

[Text] In Bucharest, Comrade Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and the country's president received a Komsomol delegation led by Comrade Mishin, first secretary of the Komsomol.

Correspondent Korablev reports: During their conversation, Comrade Mishin described how Soviet young people are preparing for the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism and for the 12th World Youth and Students' Festival. The RCP secretary general expressed confidence that the further expansion of cooperation between youth organizations would promote the strengthening of fraternal friendship and multilateral cooperation between the Romanian and Soviet peoples.

A friendship meeting was held in Bucharest and was addressed by Comrade Mishin. He conveyed to the participants in the meeting, and through them to all young people in Romania, cordial fraternal greetings and the very best wishes from Soviet young people. A speech was delivered at the meeting by Comrade Nicu Ceausescu, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Romanian Union of Communist Youth.

Delegation Ends Visit

PM111112 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 11 Dec 84 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Visit Completed"]

[Text] A Komsomol delegation headed by V. Mishin, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, was in Romania 6 through 10 December at the invitation of the Union of Communist Youth [UTC] Central Committee.

The Komsomol delegation was received by N. Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of Romania. Meetings and talks took place at the UTC Central Committee and the Bucharest municipal UTC committee and with the Romanian capital's creative youth.

The Lenin Komsomol envoys took part in a Romanian and Soviet youth friendship meeting in Bucharest and visited Brasov County, where they met with the leadership of the county RCP Committee, the youth collectives of a truck plant and the (Prezhmer) state agricultural enterprise, and Brasov University students.

ION URSU MEETS USSR'S MARCHUK IN MOSCOW

AU081830 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1516 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow, AGERPRES 8/12/1984 -- Talks were conducted in Moscow by Ion Ursu, first vice-chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology of Romania, and G.I. Marchuk, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology of the USSR.

G.I. Marchuk, the executives of the State Committee for Science and Technology and the Soviet scientists were conveyed a message of salute and best wishes of success in their scientific research and technological development work on behalf of Academician Elena Ceausescu, D. Sc., first deputy prime minister, chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology.

Thanking for the message and wishes addressed to them, G.I. Marchuk requested that a warm message of salute and best wishes of good health and personal happiness be conveyed to Academician Elena Ceausescu, D. SC., as well as wishes of further success in the activity to develop the Romanian science and technology.

In accordance with the understandings reached during the interviews between the party and state leaders of the two countries, new possibilities, forms and ways were surveyed of developing and deepening the Romanian-Soviet cooperation in science and technology and of steadily raising the efficiency of that activity in keeping with the 13th RCP Congress and the 26th CPSU Congress document.

LINA CIOBANU HOLDS TALK WITH USSR'S SHALAYEV

AU082043 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1950 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow, AGERPRES, 8/12/1984 -- Lina Ciobanu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, chairwoman of the GURTU [General Union of Romanian Trade Unions] Central Council, who participated in a Moscow meeting of trade union leaders of certain socialist countries, had an interview with S.A. Shalayev, member of the CC of the CPSU, chairman of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions.

On the occasion opinions were exchanged on the activities carried out by the trade union organizations in Romania and the USSR on domestic and international planes, as well as related to the ways to develop further the collaboration between the trade unions in the two countries.

USSR-GDR 1985 TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED IN MOSCOW

LD081922 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Text] The USSR 1985 plan for economic and social development stresses that the share of trade with socialist countries in the overall volume of the USSR's foreign trade will grow by up to 60 percent. Talks between the USSR and GDR governmental delegations ended in Moscow today and a protocol on trade exchange for the forthcoming year was signed. The overall volume of trade exchange, in accordance with the protocol, will exceed R15 billion. The GDR will remain the Soviet Union's major trading partner while the USSR, as before, will retain first place in the GDR's foreign trade.

Various industrial equipment for the GDR's national economy will be supplied by our country. As in previous years, various means of transport, machines, and equipment designed in particular to supply projects and buildings under construction in the current 5-year plan will make up the basic part of the GDR's export. The GDR will increase its supply to the USSR of equipment and materials essential to further develop the production of consumer goods. The talks were held in an atmosphere of friendship, full mutual understanding, and businesslike cooperation. The protocol was signed by the Ministers of Foreign Trade Patolichev and Soelle.

CHERNENKO ADDRESSES BOOK PREFACE TO BULGARIANS

PM101409 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Dec 84 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "K.U. Chernenko's Address to Bulgarian Leaders]

[Text] Partizdat, the publishing house of the Bulgarian Communist Party, has published a Bulgarian-language edition of selected speeches and articles by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, entitled "The People and Party Are One" ["Narod i Partiya Yediny"]. The collection opens with a foreword by Comrade Chernenko to Bulgarian readers, which says:

It is with great pleasure that I carry out Partizdat's request for me to write a short forward to the collection of my articles and speeches that it is publishing. The main unifying theme that runs through all the materials included in the collection is the policy of the CPSU at the contemporary stage, that is, the stage of developed socialism.

We attach great theoretical and practical meaning to this description of the historical stage through which our society is going. In general terms, it can basically be defined as follows:

Since the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution, our country has advanced a long way down the road of socialist creation. The historic accomplishments of the Soviet people in the construction of a new society have firmly established the collectivist foundations of socioeconomic, political, and, in short, all social practice inherent in socialism. This is a kind of base on which our mighty economy has grown up, on which the people's well-being has risen, on which socialist democracy has been broadly developed, on which Soviet culture has blossomed, and on which all the nations and peoples of the country have come toggther in fraternal unity.

So, one is speaking of great achievements on the path of social progress which have no precedent in history. While giving due credit to what has been achieved, our party does not, however, overlook unresolved problems and difficulties that have not been surmounted; and we still have quite a few of these problems, difficulties, shortcomings, and deficiencies. This means that we have to work persistently to bring all aspects of our life into full conformity with the highest and most exacting ideas about socialism. We are now working to the full extent on the improvement of our socialist soceity. This work is the object of the activities of our party and the creative work of Soviet people today and for the foreseeable future, that is, for the duration of the entire, historically lengthy period that we define as the stage of developed socialism.

The Leninist foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state is imbued with concern for the preservation and strengthening of peace on earth. In the current complex and tense international situation, our party is doing all in its power to prevent a thermonuclear catastrophe and to reliably safeguard the security of the USSR and its allies.

I would like to think that the present collection will help Bulgarian readers become more familiar with the programmatic directives and specific initiatives of Soviet foreign policy and with the multifaceted and complex problems involved in the perfection of developed socialism, and therefore help them to have a better understanding of the present life, aspirations, and concerns of Soviet people. In this way, it will also serve the further ideological and political cohesion as well as the strengthening of the friendship between our peoples, which was born centuries ago and has grown and become stronger in the struggle for freedom and socialism.

Together with the other fraternal countries, the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Bulgaria are advancing hand in hand along the path of building a new society. They are actively cooperating within CEMA and the Warsaw Pact Organization. They are united by close and friendly ties in all spheres of social life. The development of bilateral economic ties between them also greatly benefits both our countries. The mutual exchange of spiritual values is traditionally rich and fruitful. One should also not ignore such a sphere of our cooperation as the peaceful exploration of space. By their joint harmonious and concerted work in orbit, our cosmonauts wrote yet another heroic page in the history of Soviet-Bulgarian friendship and fraternity.

The CPSU places an extremely high value on its ties with the Bulgarian Communist Party, which are constantly growing stronger. The great ideas and principles of proletarian socialist internationalism are practically reflected in these ties' all-around development and deepening.

Having celebrated the 40th anniversary of the socialist revolution this year, the Bulgarian people and their Communist Party are entitled to be proud of their contribution to the common treasure house of the international experience of socialism. This experience confirms that the development of a historically new, communist formation presupposes the organic combination of general laws with particular national features.

An event of outstanding importance, the economic conference of the CEMA member-countries at the summit level, took place in June this year in Moscow. The decisions made unanimously at it will contribute to the further socioeconomic development of the fraternal countries and the implementation of a qualitatively new stage in economic cooperation and socialist integration. They are a weighty contribution to the strengthening of the foundations of peace and peaceful coexistence and equitable and mutually advantageous ties between all countries and peoples. Soviet people highly appreciate the active foreign policy line of People's Bulgaria. Soviet-Bulgarian friendship has been an important factor in strengthening peace in the Balkans and in improving the general political situation in Europe. It is an insepearable component in the peace-loving course of the community of socialist states, which is opposing the imperialist policy of arms race, preparation for war, state terrorism, and violence.

Dear Bulgarian comrades and friends, permit me to wish you peace, happiness and well-being, and fresh successes in the great cause of socialist creation.

CPSU DELEGATION LEAVES FOR SWITZERLAND 8 DEC

LD081021 Moscow TASS in English 1001 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow December 8 TASS -- A CPSU delegation led by Mikhail Ponomarev, a member of the CPSU Central Committee and a deputy chairman of the Party Control Committee at the CPSU Central Committee, left Moscow for Geneva today at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Swiss Labour Party.

TASS CLAIMS FRG VIOLATING W. BERLIN AGREEMENT

LD111638 Moscow TASS in English 1620 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Text] West Berlin December 11 TASS -- Bonn grossly violated again the Quadripartite Agreement on West Berlin. FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher who arrived in West Berlin on board a U.S. military aircraft, received here British Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe, who had made a visit to West Berlin and held talks with him. It is well-known on the Rhine that in accordance with the Quadripartite Agreement West Berlin is not part of the FRG and cannot be governed by it. Nevertheless, any pretext is used in the FRG for its unlawful claims to West Berlin.

Speaking in West Berlin Genscher said that it is necessary to "promote the improvement of East-West relations in all spheres" now. Meanwhile, Bonn's practical actions have the opposite direction. The undermining of the Quadripartite Agreement on West Berlin, the agreement that is an important factor of the preservation and consolidation of peace in Europe, does nothing to promote the improvement of East-West relations.

U.S. SEEN PRESSURING FRG ON FERRY LINK WITH USSR

PM111117 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 4 Dec 84 p 3

[TASS correspondent S. Sosnovskiy dispatch: "They Yielded to Pressure From Washington"]

[Text] Bonn -- According to local press reports, a conference of high-ranking representatives of a number of Bonn ministries and departments has been held in the West German city of Luebeck. It examined the question of opening a new ferry route linking the Soviet port of Klaypeda with a West German seaport. Such a route would make it possible to speed up and reduce the cost of transport between the Soviet Union and the FRG and would meet the interests of developing mutually advantageous trade and economic cooperation. However, as the PPA agency reported, under U.S. pressure the conference participants were forced to abandon this project, which was not to the taste of the Americans.

The newspaper LUEBECKER NACHRICHTEN cites in this connection the words of a representative of the FRG Federal Chancellery who said: "We would like to avoid a repetition of a debate like the one that took place concerning the building of the Siberia-West Europe gas pipeline." As is known, at the time Chancellor H. Schmidt's government, guided by national interests, did not give in to threats and blackmail from the United States and fulfilled its obligations under the treaties and agreements with the USSR concerning the building of this gas pipeline. However, the present FRG Government does not want to "go against" the Americans under any circumstances.

The decision adopted at the conference in Luebeck has engendered profound disappointment and indignation among the public of FRG coastal regions, where great hopes were pinned on opening the ferry link with the USSR, the PPA agency stresses. The building of a new port and an increase in the volume of container transport operations would have made it possible to provide employment for hundreds of construction workers, transport workers, and longshoremen, which would have been very important for the economy of these areas, currently in the grip of crisis and mass unemployment.

The Schleswig-Holstein German Communist Party Land Organization condemned this decision.

KOHL ADDRESSES BUNDESTAG ON U.S.-FRG COOPERATION

LD072202 Moscow TASS in English 2127 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] Bonn December 7 TASS -- West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl made a government statement in the Bundestag (Parliament) today on the results of his recent visit to Washington and the outcome of the European Council's Dublin session.

Kohl praised in a characteristic way "close cooperation" and "intensive consultations" between Bonn and Washington. Highly assessing the United States' alleged "peacefulness", and paying lip-service to East-West dialogue and disarmament talks, the head of the West German Government came out unequivocally in favour of continuing the deployment of American first-strike nuclear missile systems in the Federal Republic and several other Western European countries. He made clear that neither Bonn, nor Washington even think of stopping the missile deployment or introducing a corresponding moratorium.

Kohl assured his senior partner that West Germany would make an even greater contribution to building up non-nuclear armaments within the NATO framework and had already started doing that.

According to Kohl, during his conversations with Ronald Reagan and other American Administration officials, he raised the issue of Washington's protectionist measures which had resulted in a sharp aggravation of economic contradictions between the European Economic Community and the United States. The federal chancellor did admit, however, that he had failed in his attempt to persuade the American side to review its obstructionist stance towards the import of steel pipes from EEC member states.

Bundestag deputy from the Social Democratic Party (SPD) Hans-Jurgen Wischnewski, speaking in a debate on the government statement, welcomed on behalf of his party the Soviet-American accord on starting new talks on the entire range of issues related to nuclear and space armaments. "The outgoing year 1984 was a year without talks. This was a year during which both sides accumulated more nuclear weapons. The present federal government has made its contribution to that," the parliamentarian stressed.

Wischnewski favoured the termination of the deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles in order to improve the climate of the forthcoming talks between the Soviet Union and the United States and facilitate mutual trust. He demanded that militarization of outer space be not allowed, and criticised the West German Government's actions towards building up non-nuclear armaments and its passivity on matters of arms control and disarmament.

The prominent SPD figure reproached the Kohl government for failing to pay sufficient attention to the development of relations with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, while emphasising ties with the United States. "This does not correspond to the geographical situation and interests of the Federal Republic," he pointed out.

Wischnewski demanded that Kohl put an end to the "irresponsible and dangerous discussion" in the camp of the ruling parties in which revanchist attempts are being made to doubt Poland's western borders. Such attempts, he stressed, do not serve the cause of peace and disarmament. They run counter to the interests of the Federal Republic of Germany itself.

EXPLOSIONS IN BELGIUM DAMAGE NATO PIPELINES

LD111711 Moscow TASS in English 1607 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Text] Brussels December 11 TASS -- A series of powerful blasts rocked a number of populated localities in Belgium at dawn today. As a result of these explosions, the AGENCE BELGA said, some pipelines for the supply of oil to various services of the NATO military-political bloc have been partially destroyed or badly damaged. The greatest damage has been inflicted upon the oil pipelines in the town of Ytre (Brabant Province) and a pumping station in the city of Glons (Liege Province). Civil defence units and representatives of the NATO headquarters have arrived at the site of the explosion.

The organizers of that act of subversion remain unidentified. The circumstances of the action are being investigated.

OPPOSITION TO U.S. MISSILES GROWS IN BELGIUM

LD112029 Moscow TASS in English 1809 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Text] Brussels December 11 TASS -- The Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belgium has issued a statement today pointing out the mounting movement in Belgium against the plan for the deployment of American nuclear missiles, which is being forced on the country by Washington. The actions of broad sections of the Belgian public against the deployment of cruise missiles in Florennes have become a powerful counter-balance to the persistent pressure being brought to bear on the government with the aim of wresting from it consent for the deployment of American missiles in March 1985, the statement stresses.

There is no doubt, the statement points out, that this pressure will double during the upcoming visit to the USA of Belgium's prime minister Wilfried Martens and external relations minister Leo Tindemans.

The General Confederation of Labour of Belgium (FGTB), a major trade union confederation, having a membership of nearly two million has expressed opposition to the Pentagon's nuclear plans.

Andre van den Broucke, FGTB chairman, pointed out that the debate on the deployment of American cruise missiles in Belgium has again come to the foreground of the country's political life. The 400 thousand participants in a protest demonstration in October 1983, he stressed, have clearly expressed their negative attitude to the deployment of missiles in Belgium, to the escalation of the nuclear weapons race.

FRENCH CP LEADER SPEAKS ON ECONOMY, ARMS RACE

LD071521 Moscow TASS in English 1324 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] Paris December 7 TASS -- France is confronted with serious problems. The people feel deep concern and disillusionment, Georges Marchais, general secretary of the French Communist Party [PCF], told a mass rally in "Mutialite" Hall in Paris.

He pointed out that the main problem is that of employment. There are already over 2.5 million jobless in the country. At the same time the real pay of the working people is declining.

The economic crisis in the country is on an increase, social inequality is growing, the French Communist leader stressed. This year alone the profits of employers have grown more than 25 per cent. These funds are invested not in economic devopment, but in stock market machinations.

Under these conditions, he continued, the right-wing forces are out to use the discontent of the Frenchmen for a return to power. It takes concrete actions to prevent that. Georges Marchais criticized the government's socio-economic policy and pointed out the need for the participation of the working people in a quest of ways for resolving the existing problems. The general secretary of the French Communist Party set forth the party's proposals for uniting the broad mass of the people for pursuing a new policy in order to overcome the crisis. A great role in this process is played by the discussions started before the opening of the 25th Congress of the French Communist Party.

Touching upon international issues, Georges Marchais said that the deployment in Europe of new American medium-range missiles has not made the world a safer place, as certain circles were claiming. he expressed concern over the continuing arms race and the threat of militarization of outer space. Yet, the situation is not irreversible, the French Communist leader stressed. Disarmament can be achieved, in particular, through an active struggle by anti-war organizations, including in France.

PRAVDA ON NORWEGIAN PROTESTS AGAINST RADIO NATO

PM111519 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Dec 84 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent M. Kostikov report: "NATO 'Education Workers'"]

[Text] Oslo, 10 Dec -- Protests are spreading in Norway against the activity of an American radio station that opened about 2 months ago not far from Oslo and began to broadcast around the clock. Its news broadcasts and music programs are officially intended for NATO servicemen billeted in Kolsos, where the headquarters of the NATO allied armed forces command for the northern zone of Europe is located. But the range of Radio NATO is considerably "wider," and, as the Norwegian newspaper FRIHETEN notes in an editorial, this radio station is conducting anti-Soviet propaganda in the guide of so-called news programs.

L. Langslet, the country's minister of culture, and his department are receiving numerous letters of protests, and Norwegians are demanding an end to such radio broadcasts. Despite this, the official authorities and the Norwegian culture officials subordinate to them are continuing, on this issue as on many others, to obsequiously fulfill the wishes of their "guests" from across the ocean, seeking to present Radio NATO's propaganda mission as practically a cultural education mission.

IZVESTIYA NOTES USSR-NORWAY BARENTS SEA TALKS

PM111111 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Dec 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Talks Continue"]

[Text] Talks on the demarcation line of the continental shelf and of the economic zones in the Barents Sea continued between the Soviet and Norwegian sides in Oslo 3-7 December.

The Soviet delegation was headed by Yu. M. Rybakov, chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry Treaty and Legal Department. The Norwegian side was headed by P. Tresselt, chief of the Norweigian Foreign Ministry Legal Department. The talks were held in a businesslike and friendly atmosphere. They will continue in Moscow at a time to be arranged.

USSR, SWEDEN CONSULT ON CHEMICAL WEAPONS BAN

PM101110 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Dec 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Consultations Held"]

[Text] Stockholm -- Soviet-Swedish consultations have been held in Stockholm on the banning of chemical weapons and other problems currently being examined at the Geneva disarmament conference.

V.L. Israelyan, member of the USSR Foreign Ministry Collegium, and B.D. Pankin, USSR ambassador to Sweden, took part in the consultations for the Soviet side. M.B. Theorin, ambassador on disarmament questions of the Swedish Foreign Ministry, and (R. Ekeus), chairman of the working group on the banning of chemical weapons of the Geneva Disarmament Conference, took part for the Swedish side. The participants in the consultations had a meeting with Swedish Foreign Minister L. Bodstrom.

TOLKUNOV MEETS GREEK PRIME MINISTER, CP LEADER

LD111237 Moscow TASS in English 1133 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Text] Athens December 11 TASS -- Chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet Lev Tolkunov, now staying here, was received on Monday by Prime Minister of Greece Andreas Papandreou. On the same day Lev Tolkunov had a meeting with General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Greece Kharilaos Florakis.

SOVIET-GREEK TECHNICAL PROTOCOL SIGNED

PM101529 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Dec 84 First Edition p 1

[Own correspondent N. Miroshnik report: "On the Basis of Mutual Understanding"]

[Text] Athens, 8 Dec -- The latest session of the Soviet-Greek mixed commission on scientific and technical cooperation has ended in the Greek capital with the signing of a protocol including a concrete program for joint measures for the next 2 years. The program provides in particular for the exchange of information and joint research and development in the sphere of the power industry, applied physics, molecular biology, genetics, immunology, and agriculture.

The signing of the new protocol, Y. Lianis, Greek minister of research and technology, stated, is evidence of the mutual understanding that exists between the two sides, and was the result of the experience of cooperation which already exists.

TASS DECRIES U.S. 'CRUDE' INTERFERENCE IN GREECE

LD111919 Moscow TASS in English 1856 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow December 11 TASS -- TASS commentator Igor Maslov writes:

The United States Embassy in Athens has recently behaved itself in such a manner as if Greece were one of the American states. The democratic public has been indignant at the fact that representatives of the U.S. State Department in that country have begun issuing statements openly lecturing the Greek political parties how they should behave themselves, what to say, etc.

This conduct, which is incompatible with the diplomatic status, can be described only as a fresh crude attempt at exerting pressure on the government of the Pan-Hellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK) and making it unreservedly follow the adventurist, militaristic course of the United States Administration and NATO.

According to a report in the newspaper NEA, the Greek Government has evaluated the actions of the American diplomats as interference in that country's home affairs. Greek Deputy Foreign Minister Ioannis Kapsis summoned U.S. Ambassador Monteagle Stearns to the Foreign Ministry and declared a protest to him.

It is already not the first protest of Greece to the United States. In October this year Prime Minister Papandreou personally declared a protest to the United States over the repeated violation of the country's air space by American Air Force planes in the course of the NATO large-scale exercises "Display Determination" in the Aegean Sea area. As the ANA news agency reported, the Greek prime minister summoned to his residence U.S. Assistant Secretary of Defense Richard Perle, who was staying in Athens at that time, and on behalf of the Government and people of Greece expressed indignation at the actions of the American Air Force. Previously a Greek spokesman said that Greek Air Force planes had been scrambled 98 times to intercept the violators.

USSR OFFICIAL DENIES SYRIA-PLO MEDIATION EFFORTS

LD101738 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1609 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] Tunis 10 Dec (KUNA) -- A senior Soviet official denied today that his government has ever undertaken mediation efforts to normalize relations between Syria and the PLO, or that it intends to undertake such a mediation. On the other hand he confirmed Yasir 'Arafat's statement that the Soviet Union deals with Syria as an ally and the PLO as a friend.

Member of the CPSU Central Committee and Minister of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education Mr Vyacheslav Petrovich Yelyutin said at a restricted press conference held at his hotel suite: The Arab states must unify their positions vis-a-vis the dangers they are facing because unity of the Arab position can overcome all the difficulties that the Arabs are confronted with.

In reply to a KUNA question he said: We have never interfered in the dispute between Syria and the PLO, and I do not believe that we are going to interfere now or in the future because we do not interfere in bilateral relations between states. Besides, our point of view is that the Arab states must adopt a unified position vis-a-vis the dangers they are facing.

Asked his view about Yasir 'Arafat's statement that the Soviet Union deals with Syria as an ally and with the PLO as a friend, Mr Yelyutin said: Mr 'Arafat is correct in saying this.

TASS, JORDANIAN NEWS AGENCY SIGN AGREEMENT

PM111205 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Dec 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Agreement Signed"]

[Text] Amman, 10 Dec -- An agreement was signed here today between TASS and Jordan's PETRA news agency on cooperation in the exchange of information and photographic information. The agreement was signed by TASS General Director Yu.V. Romanov and PETRA General Director J. Maraqah.

U.S. PLANNING 'TO SEIZE' LIBYAN CAPITAL

LD112134 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Commentary by Vladimir Rumyantsev: "Another Act of Provocation Against Libya"]

[Text] The Libyan Jamahiriyah has accused the United States of planning to carry out a military action against Libya as soon as possible. This accusation came in a letter from Libya to the UN secretary general. The letter said that a special U.S. Marine unit is preparing to seize the Libyan capital. The Libyan Jamahiriyah has asked for this issue to be debated by the Security Council and the UN General Assembly session.

The U.S. imperialist provocations have been practically continuous since 1969 when a group of young officers, led by Mu'ammar Al-Qadhdhafi, took over in Libya and began to pursue a foreign policy constantly opposed to imperialism and to realize social and economic transformations in Libya. This was very much evident in the removal of the foreign military bases from Libya, particularly the U.S. Wheelus Field base, which was the largest base in Africa. A telling blow was dealt to the imperialist interests in Libya when all foreign monopolies, including those of Americans, were nationalized, and strict control imposed on foreign activities. The oil monopolies lost billions in profits.

The halting of the activities of the Italian capital, which plundered Libyan wealth for many years, also had a great significance. At international organizations, international meetings and conferences, and in political practices, the Jamahiriyah constantly supports morally and materially -- the national liberation movements and the struggle of the masses in various countries against imperialism. All this aroused and still arouses the rabid anger of Washington and other NATO capitals. This is why the United States is continuously organizing armed acts of provocation against Libya and shooting down Libyan aircraft. Warships of the U.S. 6th Fleet constantly patrol near Libyan territorial waters. With U.S. funds and under U.S. supervision special bases are being established in neighboring Sudan where the scum -- the enemies of the Libyan revolution -- congregate. All this flagrant provocative activity is accompanied by a hateful campaign of fabrications against Libya, which is being accused of preparing to assassinate U.S. Administration officials, and of preparing to strike at neighboring Arab countries and destroy their vital industrial establishments. Libya is also accused of being behind the attempts to mine the Red Sea and the Gulf of Suez. Recently former ministers of the monarchical regime in Libya, who fled the country and were thrown into the garbage can of history in 1969, have been brought back from oblivion in order to allege that the current Libyan regime is threatening them.

All these propaganda soap bubbles are rapidly bursting. The Libyan people are continuing their march along the path they have chosen. They are continuing to build the society they have chosen. The Libyan people are confidently continuing to pursue an anti-imperialist foreign policy, always faithful to the principles of nonalignment and peaceful coexistence. However, as events show, the imperialist circles in the United States do not wish to face facts, and are still entertaining hopes of being able to reinstate in Libya the old regimes in which the United States itself will be the absolute master in this Arab country. Proof of this lies in the complaint of the Libyan Jamahiriyah to the UN in connection with the preparation for a new U.S. act of provocation.

IRAN-IRAQ CONFLICT BATTLE REPORTS CITED

LD110945 Moscow TASS in English 0648 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Text] Baghdad, December 11 TASS -- A spokesman of the main military command of Iraq announced on Monday that Iraqi Air Force had delivered a strike against a "big sea target" not far from Khark Island, the main Iranian oil terminal. The Iraqi spokesman stated that the attack had been made within the framework of the Iraq-announced blockade of Iranian oil ports.

A communique of the main military command of Iraq said that in the past twenty four hours Iraqi aircraft had flown 60 sorties against positions and areas of concentration of Iranian troops. As a result of those actions, the enemy sustained losses in manpower and materiel.

Nicosia December 11 TASS -- The Iranian news agency IRNA has reported that the enemy sustained losses in manpower and materiel as a result of operations by Iranian Armed Forces to the west of Ilam and Bakhtaran. Iraqi fortifications and a number of observation posts were destroyed and areas of troop concentration were fired upon. Active combat operations were also conducted in other sectors of the front.

SOVIET CAPTAIN ON 'PEACEFUL CARGO' TO NICARAGUA

LD111757 Moscow TASS in English 1742 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Text] Leningrad December 11 TASS -- Smolensk, one of the biggest vessels of the "Ro-ro" type in the Soviet merchant fleet (its deadweight is 22,600 tons), sailed out today from the Leningrad sea port and steered for Nicaragua. It will bring to the port of Corinto cars, trucks, bulldozers, containers with foodstuffs, sports goods, chemicals and other goods.

A TASS correspondent visited Smolensk before it sailed out to Nicaragua and had a talk with its captain Nikolay Khaustov, 55. Speaking about the coming voyage, he told TASS about the enthusiastic mood of the crew who are determined to bring the peaceful cargoes to the friendly country as soon as possible. "Washington's assertions to the effect that Soviet sailors allegedly deliver jet fighter planes to Nicaragua are absurd and absolutely groundless", the Soviet captain said.

For sailors of the Baltic steamship line to which Smolensk belongs, the USSR-Nicaragua route is a busy one. Soon after the revolution in Nicaragua they started to deliver cargoes for the young republic. The volume of shipments went up, and the shipping firm announced the creation of the "Baltkapas" route. Now the ships bound for Nicaragua that go by this route set out from Leningrad strictly according to the schedule two or three times a month.

TASS NOTES U.S. TO ESTABLISH BASE IN BELIZE

LD111717 Moscow TASS in English 1114 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Text] Havana December 11 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Voropayev reports:

The Pentagon is going to establish a base in Belize and to turn the territory of this small county on the shore of the Caribbean into its new place d'armes in Central America, says the PRENSA LATINA news agency.

The agency recalls that neighbouring Guatemala claims a considerable portion of the territory of Belize which became independent in 1981. Washington promised the pro-American regime in Guatemala to resume its military aid to it if Guatemala abandons its territorial claims to Belize.

An agreement on the supply of a million dollars worth of military equipment to Belize was signed at the White House this year. Under this agreement Belize servicemen may be trained at military bases in the USA or in the Panama Canal Zone.

The Pentagon's strategists are attracted by the geographic position of Belize which could be used as a base in carrying out major military operations in Central America. Belize is vitally important for Washington's plans to establish control over the whole of the region, PRENSA LATINA says. The news agency does not rule out that the "Americas" school, which is functioning in the Panama Canal Zone under the Pentagon's aegis and at which Somoza, Pinochet and other Latin American dictators got their military training, may be transferred to Belize. But Washington is attracted by Belize not only militarily. It is also anxious to get hold of Belize's natural resources, especially oil which it is believed to contain. News reports say that American oil corporations, such as Exxon, Occidental Petroleum, Gulf Oil and others have already bought licenses for oil prospecting and oil production in Belize.

MORE ON MOSCOW CONFERENCE ON IDEOLOGICAL WORK

IZVESTIYA Reports Zimyanin Address

PM121002 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Dec 84 Morning Edition pp 2-3

[TASS report on 10 December proceedings of All-Union Scientific Practical Conference on Ideological Work in Moscow under the general heading "Ideological Work: Knowledge, Conviction, Action"]

[Text] M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, spoke on questions of the organization of ideological and mass agitation work. The implementation of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum has exerted and continues to exert profound influence on all aspects of the life of Soviet society, he said. Since the June plenum the Central Committee has thoroughly examined the complex of questions of ideological backup for the implementation of the most important tasks in the field of the party's domestic and foreign policy and has adopted important decisions on the reform of the general educational and vocational school, the leadership of the Komsomol, the improvement of the activity of the mass media, and the creation of a unified counter-propaganda system.

Our propaganda has begun to render more vigorous assistance to the implementation of the party's economic and social party, making a worthy contribution to the consolidation of the motherland's economic and defense might, the strengthening of the people's ideological-political and social unity, and the development of friendship and cooperation among the USSR's peoples. Ideological work is truly becoming a matter for the entire party and for every Communist.

The economy is the main bridgehead in the revolutionary transforming activity of the party and people, the speaker stressed. Addressing the 15 November CPSU Central Committee Politburo session, Comrade K.U. Chernenko, noting the positive advances in the economy, put forward specific provisions for the most important questions of the country's further socioeconomic development. The party and people interpreted his speech as a party document of strategic importance -- a scientifically substantiated document inspiring every Communist and every Soviet person to take an active part in the solution of new tasks of socialist building and our motherland's further advance toward communism.

We must concentrate on the decisive avenues of the party's socioeconomic policy the explanatory, mobilizing, and organizational activity of the entire ideological front, primarily of the printed and oral propaganda and agitation media, render even more active support to the initiatives of leading workers and innovators, drag up laggards, take the fulfillment of socialist pledges under unremitting control, and do everything to ensure that the plans of the present 5-year plan are successfully fulfilled and that favorable conditions are created for the forthcoming 12th 5-Year Plan.

The formation of a Marxist-Leninist world outlook in working people has been and remains the basis of communist education and instruction. The party has a reliable basis for resolving this task -- the system of party enlightenment and mass political and economic study. We have substantially reorganized them on the basis of the decisions of the 26th party congress and CPSU Central Committee June Plenum.

Today, over 65 million people are supplementing their knowledge within the political and economic education network. The main thing is that the party committees, with the aid of organized forms of study, are now seeking to exert the most active and consistent influence on students -- both Communists and nonparty people -- and are seeking to develop their labor and political activeness.

There is no doubt that the study of the new draft of the party program that will be adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress will enrich the content of political study.

Comrade M.S. Gorbachev has voiced important premises here on questions of the further development of the social sciences under present conditions. Fully supporting them, I believe it is also essential to say that the contribution of scholars to the theory of propaganda and directly to the practice of ideological work can and must be more vigorous and substantial.

Since the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum, the speaker noted, marked positive changes have occurred on many salients of mass political and agitation work which, as Lenin used to stress, "cannot be replaced by anything else, either now or at any other time."

The forthcoming campaign for the elections to the union and autonomous republic supreme soviets and local soviets will be a large-scale public check on the effectiveness of mass political work. Naturally, special attention must be paid to the propaganda of our motherland's achievements and the Soviet way of life. The socialist justice laid at the very foundation of our social system must be asserted on the basis of specific example.

M.V. Zimyanin then said that grave shortcomings and omissions have not yet been eliminated in mass political work and lecture propaganda. Above all, it is necessary to enhance the content and specific, effective nature of verbal and visual propaganda and to direct it as much as possible toward the solution of the most important economic and social tasks, above all those facing the labor collectives.

Soon our people and all progressive mankind will celebrate the 40th anniversary of the victory in the Great Patriotic War, the speaker continued. The CPSU Central Committee resolution devoted to this date gives recommendations on all aspects of preparation for the glorious jubilee. It opens up new opportunities for intensifying patriotic and international education, above all that of the younger generations, and improving young people's preparation for service in the USSR Armed Forces.

We must fully consider how far the demands on the content and nature of our propaganda work are increasing under the conditions of the exacerbated international situation. It is essential to constantly explain to working people the thrust of our party's Leninist international policy and to educate them in a spirit of class implacability and vigilance with regard to imperialism, M.V. Zimyanin stressed. The increased aggressiveness of U.S. imperialist circles and their NATO accomplices must be exposed even more powerfully.

In fulfilling the decisions of the Central Committee June plenum, the party committees are completing the creation of a unified counterpropaganda system. However, the task set by the party of making propaganda more assertive has by no means been resolved yet. The class enemy would like to push us toward defensive positions. This must not be allowed. Historical justice is on our side. Today we have irrefutable historical arguments in socialism's favor.

The speaker then dwelled on the activity of the mass information and propaganda media. Since the June plenum, with a view to improving the work of the mass media, the party Central Committee has adopted a number of resolutions. It has examined the question of enhancing the content and topicality of television and radio informatoin programs. These programs have begun to give fuller and more topical coverage of domestic and international events. Political observers' commentaries and special broadcasts devoted to the major socioeconomic problems discussed at the CPSU Central Committee Politburo have been introduced.

Fundamental importance for the entire press is attached to the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Further Improvement of the Activity of Rayon and City Newspapers." The practice of party leadership of the local press is being improved during this resolution's fulfillment.

For all the features of the different mass media, there is one common demand made on them. It is a case of the need to further enhance the content and effectiveness of newspaper, television, and radio items. At the same time there are still many editorial collectives which fail to display creative initiative. There are also instances of the publication of distorted information and sometimes even ideologically immature opinions.

M.V. Zimyanin stressed that socialist culture is acquiring increasing importance in Soviet people's ideological-political and moral education. Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's speech at the USSR Writers Union Board jubilee plenum gave a high assessment of the services of multinational Soviet literature and art as a whole. The masters of culture enthusiastically welcomed the appeal to them to assert by artistic means the approach toward life for which the party comes out and struggles and to help the party educate people in a communist spirit.

In our propaganda it is essential to consider more fully the growing role of literature and art in shaping the people's spiritual needs and in Soviet people's moral education and to expand ideological work with artists.

The speaker noted the need for the further improvement of the work of cultural and enlightnment institutions -- clubs, culture centers, and libraries -- and the development of amateur arts activities.

M.V. Zimyanin dwelled on problems of young men's and women's ideological-moral, physical, and vocational training for independent life and work. The reform of the general educational and vocational school is an inalienable component of the improvement of mature socialism. Documents describing its goals and content are the development of Lenin's principles for national education and are a new stage in the theory and practice of young people's communist education. The implementation of the reform has been initiated, but as yet we can speak only of the start of a fundamental improvement in students' labor education and vocational guidance. The party committees must seek the participation of every production collective in creating a modern and technical base for schoolchildren's labor and vocational training.

In conclusion, the speaker said: We have entered the period of direct preparation for the 26th CPSU Congress, which will become a historic milestone in the life of the party and people and will develop the strategy for our planned advance. Tirelessly strengthening the unity of party and people, directing the tremendous creative and constructive forces contained in the masses' consciousness and ideological conviction toward the improvement of the developed socialist society and the further growth of the great Soviet motherland's political, economic, and defense potential -- that is our vocation and lofty patriotic duty.

N.N. Slyunkov, first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, speaking of experience in ensuring the unity of ideological organizational and economic work, stressed that the republic's Communists see their task in joining together education through words and education through deeds, through the introduction of order in production and the consolidation of discipline and organization where the destiny of the plans is being decided and the fundamental features of the individual are being formed.

The economic experiment, especially the financially autonomous team contract, makes it possible to recruit workers more actively to the management of the collective's production affairs and social life. This is the correct path toward ensuring that each worker is not a passive executive but an active participant in making managerial decisions and that he implements in a committed manner jointly elaborated plans and designs.

The establishment of new forms of organizing labor is not proceeding without complications. It requires a corresponding degree of organizational-technical and psychological training and painstaking work with people. We are keeping track, the speaker said, to ensure that collectivism in the team is always socialist collectivism.

Therefore, in creating financially autonomous teams, we are at the same time organizing party groups there, selecting party organizers, strengthening the ideological nucleus, and enhancing the Communists' vanguard role.

Soviet society's main asset is man -- the creator of all material and spiritual values -- V.G. Afanasyev, chief editor of PRAVDA, said in his speech. "This working man is the press' main object of attention. And we do indeed write a great deal about working people -- about shock workers, leading workers, and innovators. But do we always write well and worthily? Not always, I think. As a rule we show the working man as a man who only works. We must reveal man more widely -- in many, in all, of his dimensions -- as working man, citizen, and family man, as a thinking, enthusiastic man, in all the diversity of his feelings and thoughts. In brief, as a living man.

And pernaps the most important thing, the speaker said, is that we must measure man not only by today's criteria, but also by those of tomorrow and must lead him and educate him in accordance with our common ideals.

The ways the party has defined for improving the society of developed socialism represent the basic problems raised in our items. Soviet journalists are working and will continue to work tirelessly on this, the speaker stressed.

A.M. Roganov, secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, dwelled on features of labor education under present conditions and its problems. He noted that all means of ideological work are actively used in educating Muscovites and in forming public opinion, which helps to raise the prestige of conscientious, highly productive labor for the common good.

The capital's party organizations are seeking to ensure that every Muscovite make every effort conscientiously to fulfill his duties to society. One important avenue of labor education at the present stage is the development in working people of the desire constantly to contribute creatively, improvements, inventiveness, and rationalization to work.

The elaboration and adoption of counterplans serve as a powerful lever for the development of labor initiative. In Moscow, people are seeking to ensure that every labor collective drafts, discusses, and adopts a counterplan for raising labor productivity, increasing production, reducing the prime cost of output, and assimilating new types of articles for 1985.

Revealing the experience of ideological work in the capital's collectives, the speaker emphasized that under pretext conditions increasing importance is attached to young people's education, the improvement of the vocational and technical education system, and the training of specialists in VUZes and technical colleges.

For scientific and practical purposes, Academician P.N. Fedoseyev, vice president of the USSR Asademy of Sciences, said in his speech, a painstaking analysis of the thrust and growing importance of a scientific world outlook in improving developed socialism is becoming increasingly urgent. Of course, it is not simply a matter of the sum total of theoretical propositions, but also of profound and unshakable ideological-moral principles and of the social essence of the man of the socialist society.

However, the speaker noted, far from everything has been done to ensure that the principles of a materialist world outlook are asserted in the consciousness of all people and become guidelines in labor activity and public life. It is important to make fuller use of the world-outlook potential of Marxist-Leninist philosophy, the natural and social sciences, and realistic art to shape the materialist convictions of working people, especially young people.

The joint efforts of social scientists are now focused on the comprehensive development of socioeconomic, legal, and world outlook problems of scientific and technical progress and on an analysis of the social mechanisms of social development.

The conference was addressed by A.S. Kapto, secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee. Speaking of the work which the Ukrainian party organizations are doing to enhance the effectiveness of patriotic and internationalist education, he pointed to the need to step up its class content. The speaker stressed that the consciousness of the working class, being a consistently revolutionary, party-based, scientific consciousness, becomes, under the conditions of mature socialism, the broad possession of all social strata and groups and acts as the cementing nucleus of all social consciousness. The working class' moral values, formed in preceding years, become traditional. Categories such as the workers' honor, the worker's pride, and the worker's conscience have now become our truly priceless possession. It is our party duty to consider all these processes and to accelerate them in a good-quality manner.

Class education has been and remains the most important condition for the patriotic and international cohesion of Soviet society, the mobilization of the masses to creative labor. The work which is being done, the speech emphasized, is helping greatly to ensure that the Ukraine's economy develops dynamically and confidently within the country's unified national economic complex.

Patriotism and internationalism, the speaker said, are the two wings that raise the individual to the summits of sociopolitical maturity. The Ukrainian party committees will continue to build their organizational and educational work in such a way that these wings are forged from a firm ideological-moral alloy for each person.

V.A. Medvedyev, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Science and Educational Establishments Section, devoted his speech to questions of the development of the social sciences at the present stage. The present international situation and the exacerbated ideological struggle also set new tasks for the social sciences, he noted.

Only very recently bourgeois propaganda was not averse to making out that it was almost a supporter of some kind of liberal, "democratic" socialism, displaying hypocritical concern for its improvement and "humanization," and was resorting to the theories of convergence, de-ideologization, the postindustrial society, and so forth. Now all these masks have been discarded. They are now opposing us openly, trying to strike at our roots, so to speak, to attack and discredit the very foundations of socialism, the foundations of our way of life -- public ownership of the means of production, the planned economic system, nationwide socialist democracy, and the party's leading role.

Under the altered conditions, it is essential to turn the social sciences increasingly resolutely toward the tasks of the ideological struggle against our adversary in the international arena. Any intensification of positive significance should be accompanied by criticism of alien ideas and the exposure of bourgeois ideology. Without this criticism not a single piece of scientific research can be regarded as complete. A profound critique of the sociophilosophical and general methodological foundations of anti-Marxist ideological-theoretical concepts is needed.

Academician A.G. Yegorov, director of the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism, devoted his speech to the dialectical interconnection between the scientific-technical revolution and the masses' communist education under the conditions of the developed socialist society. Socialism, he emphasized, unites the achievements of scientific-technical and social progress, embodying real humanism in action.

Noting that the decisive role in the process of the masses' education belongs to the development of an integral Marxist-Leninist world outlook in them, the speaker showed that as the scientific-technical revolution develops, in the process of the comprehensive transition to an intensive path of economic development there is an increase in the role of creative and moral principles in labor, of collectivist attitudes, and of the individual's responsibility in the production sphere. Here he paid special attention to questions of culture and the masses' education connected with the dialectically complex, contradictory nature of the scientific-technical revolution and its impact on man through the system of social relations.

In the field of ideology and culture the scientific-technical revolution also creates new means and opportunities for effective, comprehensive work, introducing science and technical knowledge and a Marxist-Leninist world outlook into every home and into the Soviet person's daily life. And not only the Soviet person's, which is something of exceptionally important significance under the conditions of the very acute ideological struggle now taking place in the world arena.

The forms and methods of ideological backup for the comprehensive targeted programs of socioeconomic development were described by P.S. Fedirko, first secretary of the Krasnoyarsk CPSU Kraykom. Experience in implementing them has made it possible to link into a single whole economic, sociopolitical, demographic, geographical, and other factors.

The comprehensive nature of the development of the kray's production forces has demanded a corresponding comprehensive approach toward the organization of ideological work. At the same time, the comprehensive programs themselves provide the prerequisites for the socioeconomic backup for ideological work. Thus, there was born the method of comprehensive ideological backup for the construction of the most important national economic projects. The gist of this method is that all political educational work aimed at the successful installation of the project is performed in a single front by party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol, and economic organs and ideological institutions. The CPSU kraykom is outlining a specific program for this activity, taking into account the proposals of all those taking part in its implementation. The speaker illustrated the nature of this work on the basis of the example of the construction of the Sayanskiy-Shushenskoye GES, whose first unit was commissioned 2 years ahead of schedule.

We have felt in practice, he said, that the comprehensive ideological backup of the construction of the most important national economic projects is an important element in the fulfillment of the program for the kray's economic and social development.

The ideological and moral elevation of the individual is the lofty mission of Soviet literature and art. G.M. Markov, first secretary of the USSR Writers Union Board, devoted his speech to this theme. He recalled that the formation of the new man is not only a very important aim but also an essential condition of communist building.

ins in the field of the revelation of the nature of the Soviet person have been ngible recently. Under the pen of the best writers, his image is becoming richer, ller, and more diverse in terms of his psychological qualities and features. For iters and, equally, for masters of the other arts, the working man's spiritual world s become closer. Literature is searching more and more persistently for the hero of r day, the hero of the events of the 1970's and 1980's. Our great construction tes -- the Baykal-Amur Railraod, the Kama Truck Plant, the virgin lands, the Non-ernozem Zone, and the countries near and far where Soviet man goes bearing the flame his international sentiment -- are increasingly appearing in literature as the base which the hero's exceptional powers are developed.

often speak of reserves and of their mobilization in all spheres of life in the terests of our fatherland's further advance along its chosen path. There are also ch reserves in the field of literature and art, the speaker noted. The most important exactingness toward the ideological and artistic quality of a work in every genre and pe of art.

e workers teams have become a source of new movements and initiatives and a school of cial maturity for thousands of working people of the North Urals. B.N. Yeltsin, first cretary of the Sverdlovsk CPSU Obkom, dwelled on the conditions of their formation and uitful activity, stressing in his speech the labor collectives' constantly increasing le in ideological education work.

o-thirds of the working people at the oblast's industrial enterprises are joined in e team form of labor organization. Practice shows that this is one method of giving ery person access to the management of production and a proprietorial feeling. More tionalizing proposals are made in the teams. But it is characteristic that rationali-tion is not considered as a means of earning additional wages but as an opportunity r displaying a person's creative aspect. And that is why we must consider here not ly material compensation for a person's expenditure but also the importance of a high blic assessment of his work.

e collectives' transition to financial autonomy is helping to enhance educational nctions. But here we are encountering difficulties like lack of resources and the precise planning of work. Here too it is essential that the plans for new shops and ants should contain substantiated calculations of the number of workers and that new chnologies should be developed with a consideration for this form of labor.

e oblast party organization, the speaker noted, is persistently seeking, together th the teams, to resolve many problems. Some 190,000 workers at 200 industrial enter-ises are taking part in the movement "Give the collective's guarantee of labor and cial discipline" apporoved by the party.

e concept of developed socialism, R.I. Kosolapov, chief editor of the journal MMUNIST, said in his speech, has made realistic amendments to our nations of the tempo d deadlines for the solution of tasks which in terms of their origin and nature are lated to the first phase of the communist formation. This concept has filled this ase's social space and social time with new content. Social science has been faced th the task of continuing this work fruitfully, bringing research to the stage of actical recommendations. Already the question of defining the lofty heights, the end sults, the maximum demands with which developed, full, socialism should accord has early become urgent. Science must give an objectively substantiated breakdown of the riods of the first phase of the new society and formulate in modern language its fferences from the second stage, guided by Lenin's proposition that "communism is the preme stage of the development of socialism."

V.K. Gusev, first secretary of the Saratov CPSU Obkom, noted that the party Central Committee resolution entitled "Report on the Work of the Saratov CPSU Obkom," which sets specific tasks for raising the efficiency of the national economy and further improving all activity, has been a great help to the oblast party organization in improving its style of party leadership.

It is well known that cadres have been, are, and will be the decisive force in any sociopolitical and economic process, the speaker continued. People's competence and qualifications and their political maturity are the basis of any progress. That is why cadres' training and education and the raising of their qualifications are one of the main avenues in the work of the oblast party organization in providing ideological backup for the accelerated introduction of the achievements of scientific-technical progress. To this end the party obkom, gorkoms, and raykoms have elaborated and are implementing a system of measures of an organizational, political, and educational nature aimed at training highly qualified cadres in the required numbers and of the necessary professions.

Economic study considerably helps the development of the working people's creative initiative and their more active participation in saving raw and semifinished materials and fuel and the rational management of the economy.

The participants in the conference interpreted Comrade K.U. Chernenko's greetings as words from the party addressed to them. The speakers stressed that it gave precise instructions on the main problems of improving developed socialism, analyzed in depth the state of the CPSU's ideological activity at the present stage, and clearly defined the long term.

One of the paramount tasks of party organizations, ideological cadres, and all Communists, the speakers said, is to launch broad mass political and organizational work in the period of preparation for the 27th CPSU Congress and to direct the tremendous creative powers contained in the masses' awareness and ideological conviction toward the further growth of the motherland's economic and defense might.

Those taking part in the conference stressed the need to enhance the effectiveness of all propaganda and agitation under the conditions of the aggravated international situation and noted that under these conditions there is an immeasurable increase in the role of counterpropaganda activity, whose content and nature are still not always of a militant, assertive, class-based nature. All means of ideological exertion and all propaganda worker cadres must take an active part in counterpropaganda.

Analyzing aspects of ideological work, the speakers shared experience and described the forms, methods, and means which are producing the necessary effect and those which have become obsolete and do not accord with the spirit of the times. They spoke of shortcomings and omissions and made specific proposals aimed at further improving the process of the working people's communist education in the spirit of their ardent devotion to the cause of the Communist Party. The conference will continue its work 11 December.

Gorbachev Concluding Speech

PM121024 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Dec 84 First Edition p 2

[TASS report under the general headline "The Active Transforming Force of Our Ideology, All-Union Scientific and Practical Conference"]

[Text] The final plenary session was held during the afternoon. Those gathered greeted with prolonged applause Comrades Gorbachev, Demichev, and Zimyanin. Comrade Gorbachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, gave the concluding speech.

Our conference, he said, has passed off under the sign of profound interpretation of the fundamentally important recommendations on the further perfection of ideological, political, and educational work, which Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, put forward in his greeting to the participants in the conference. This document once again underlines how important it is to make fuller and more effective use of the enormous ideological and organizing potential of party propaganda in resolving the qualitatively new tasks of developing Soviet society. It is noteworthy that in the course of the discussion in the plenary sessions and in the sections, a broad spectrum of ideological problems was embraced. Interesting thoughts, considerations, recommendations, and critical remarks were voiced, and the accumulated experience was thoroughly analyzed. Most important, the attention of the participants in the conference was concentrated on what is to be done now and in the future so efforts in all sectors of ideological activity and communist education can exert a more active influence on economic and cultural construction, on solving social problems, and on the process of shaping man himself and his ideological, political, and moral tempering.

It has been once again convincingly shown that the greatest success is achieved where the organic unity of political-educational, organizational, and economic work is ensured. And today it is particularly important that the change in the public consciousness toward the all-around intensification of production, the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, and the improved use of labor and material resources be reliably consolidated and developed in practical deeds, in the work of all collectives. It is impossible not to agree with the comrades who noted that the forms and methods of ideological work under contemporary conditions should be more varied and flexible and correspond more fully with the innovatory character of the tasks being solved. Inertia of thinking, as a rule, generates inertia in practical deeds. Questing and creativity, sensitivity to new phenomena and processes, the decisive eradication of formalism, red tape and idle talk: These are the demands of life on all workers of the ideological front.

It is necessary to continue developing in the consciousness of Soviet people a clear understanding of the historic significance of our enormous social gains while revealing the difficulties that exist and the real contradictions in the life of society. It is also necessary to demonstrate the work of the party and the people to resolve them.

Here we must also not fail to take account of the fact that a question left without an answer opens up a loophole for hostile propaganda.

The Leninist party and its Central Committee have profound trust in the ideological cadres and the ideological aktiv, and they have great respect for their responsible work and their knowledge, experience, and skill. There is also no doubt that the tasks of all-around perfection of developed socialism will constantly be at the focus of all propaganda and ideological education work.

Comrades, Konstantin Ustinovich asked for his parting good wishes to be conveyed to you. It is important for you, as you return to your local areas, collectives, and party organizations, to set about practical work even more energetically and to implement even more persistently the decisions of the June and subsequent Central Committee plenums and the party's instructions on ideological questions. No doubt, the fund of creativity gained here and that experience with which the conference has enriched us all will be of help to you in this.

The unity of word and deed has always been among the bolshevist traditions of our party, Comrade Gorbachev noted in conclusion. Today as well, the guarantee that our ideological front will successfully cope with the responsible tasks entrusted to it lies in the unity of profound thought, true words, and energetic action.

The results of the work in sections was summed up by Comrade Stukalin, head of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department. With great enthusiasm, the participants in the conference adopted a greetings letter to the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Conference Message to Chernenko

PM121140 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Dec 84 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

We, the participants in the All-Union Scientific and Practical Conference on "The Improvement of Developed Socialism and the Party's Ideological Work in the Light of the Decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum," express cordial gratitude to the party Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo, and Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko personally for their tremendous attention to the questions of working people's communist education and spiritual development and to personnel on the ideological front.

Your greetings message, Konstantin Ustinovich, had an exceptionally fruitful influence on the conference's work. It clearly defines the main directions of ideological and theoretical and of agitation and propaganda activity under present conditions. The high assessment of the work of ideological cadres that the message contains encourages us and inspires us to still more purposeful work toward explaining the party's domestic and foreign policy and mobilizing the masses to implement it.

We perceive your words regarding the need to profoundly grasp the political meaning of the realistic, comprehensively considered strategy for improving developed socialism formulated by the party and to be able to link that strategy closely with ideological education work as a key task -- a theoretical, propaganda, and organizational task.

Our efforts will continue to be geared to contribute ideologically in every possible way toward intensifying production, accelerating scientific and technical progress, strengthening the country's defense capability, and ensuring dynamic growth of the entire economy -- the foundation of the steady improvement of the Soviet people's material well-being and cultural level. We will mold a Marxist-Leninist world outlook even more consistently in Soviet people and educate our glorious young people and all working people in the spirit of devotion to communist ideals, lofty civic-mindedness, Soviet patriotism and proletarian internationalism, and implacability toward alien ideology.

We will make every effort to reveal persuasively and with conviction the historic gains of socialism and its fundamental advantages over capitalism and to expose in a resolute and well reasoned fashion the lies and slander of bourgeois propaganda and the aggressive and inhumane essence of imperialism and its ideology and policy.

We will continue tirelessly to propagandize the Leninist foreign policy course of the CPSU and Soviet state, which is aimed at further consolidating the socialist community's unity and at rallying all revolutionary and progressive forces of our time in the struggle to strengthen peace and the peoples' security and to eliminate the threat of nuclear war.

We see our party duty as being, on the basis of the party's directives and the ideas and propositions expressed at the conference, to persistently and consistently enrich the content and improve the scientific standard of ideological work; improve its style; and make skillful use of the extremely rich arsenal of forms, ways, and methods of the communist education of the masses that the party has at its disposal.

The businesslike and creative discussion at the conference of questions of the organization of agitation and propaganda activity helped us to make an exacting and principled assessment of the situation in each sector, better perceive our reserves and untapped potential, and collectively outline ways and means of eliminating shortcomings as rapidly as possible.

We are well aware that the main thing now is living practice and specific action. We assure the Leninist CPSU Central Committee and you, Konstantin Ustinovich, that, guided by the party's principled directives on questions of ideology and propaganda and enriched with advanced experience and new knowledge, we will steadily improve the effectiveness of all our activity, make a still more active contribution to successfully resolving the large-scale tasks of improving developed socialism, and conduct multifaceted organizational and propaganda work to prepare for the 27th CPSU Congress.

Work Continues 11 Dec

PM121430 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Dec 84 First Edition p 2

[TASS report under the general heading "The Active, Transforming Force of Our Ideology. All-Union Scientific and Practical Conference"]

[Text] The All-Union Scientific and Practical Conference on "the Improvement of Developed Socialism and the Party's Ideological Work in the Light of the Decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum" continued work 11 December in Moscow under the tremendous influence of Comrade K.U. Chernenko's greetings message and in a businesslike and creative atmosphere.

The conference participants examined a wide range of questions during the section sessions.

In the section on "Party Leadership of Ideological Work: Experience, Problems, Features" the speakers shared experiences of improving party leadership of the ideological education process and exchanged opinions on ways to improve the system of communist education. It was stressed that the success of ideological influence on the masses is determined not only by the content of propaganda but also by the skill with which it is conducted. The party's course of developing the scientific foundations of the management of the economy obliges ideological personnel to take the achievements of science and leading practice into account in their activity.

Much attention was paid in the section's work to ways of improving the organization of practical work at all levels, especially in the labor collective. Management organs, economic leaders, and engineering and technical personnel must not only display concern for improving the economic management mechanism but also answer for people's education. Only the good organization of working people's labor, daily life, and leisure combined with well thought-out and purposeful ideological education activity ensures high productivity and smooth work by any collective and is the main condition of high discipline and organization and a good mood among people.

Discussing the improvement of the style and methods of work, the participants in the section session noted that success depends primarily on cadres, their political maturity, their professional competence, the improvement of their selection, and the ensuring of continuity.

The participants in the section on "Topical Questions of Providing Ideological Support for the Party's Economic and Social Policy" stressed that a central place in providing ideological support for national economic tasks is assigned to the development of the masses' labor and political activeness.

The training of the working people for practical participation in the activity of various organs of social self-management and in the management of production is an important function of party studies, economic education, and lecture propaganda and agitation. The tasks the party is setting during the state of developed socialism must be brought home to every member of society.

The speeches paid great attention to increasing the effectiveness of socialist competition, to questions of disseminating leading production experience, to further improving the propaganda of the achievements of science and technology, and to the rationalization of production on the basis of scientific and technical progress.

The discussion of questions connected with molding the modern type of economic thinking, with making active use of ideological factors in strengthening discipline and organization, with the particular features of ideological education work under the conditions of the team form of labor and also under the conditions of the large-scale economic experiment in production, and with the education of pupils in the process of implementing the school reform was vigorous.

The speeches at the session of the section on "The Role of Ideological Work in Implementing the Tasks of the Sociopolitical Development of the Society of Mature Socialism" stressed that the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum was a powerful stimulus to the theoretical interpretation of the dialectical interconnection between educational work and the course of sociopolitical processes at the present stage and to the strengthening of ideological education work, especially in labor collectives and primary party organizations.

Key questions of the sociopolitical development of mature socialism were examined: The gradual erasure of social-class differences, the comprehensive development and rapprochement of nations, the improvement of the political system, the CPSU's increasing role in the scientific management of social processes, the assertion of the socialist way of life, along with other questions.

The session participants noted that a realistic approach toward assessing the effectiveness of ideological work is an important condition of its further improvement and upsurge. They drew particular attention to the need for profound analysis of the dialectics of social processes with a view to effectively educating all Soviet people in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism, communist ideological commitment, and an assertive struggle against bourgeois ideology, to the quest for new forms and methods of involving working people in the management of state and social affairs, and to the effective implementation of the law on labor collectives. It was emphasized that unity of word and deed is not only the general reference point of our ideological work but also a most important demand of the Leninist style.

The speakers relied on the results of sociological surveys and noted their positive significance. The speakers said that such surveys must be oriented toward studying the needs and interests of various groups of the population and the effectiveness of ideological work. The section made a number of proposals directed to the USSR Gosplan and the State Committee for Labor and Social Problems.

An exchange of opinions on a wide range of questions took place in the section on "enhancing the effectiveness of the mass news and propaganda media and culture in resolving tasks of society's economic, sociopolitical, and spiritual development."

Using specific examples, the speakers demonstrated that the mass news media have recently stepped up their work to assert the norms of socialist morality and the struggle to strengthen discipline, organization, and order. The role of materials revealing the best features of Soviet man and using specific examples to show that a healthy moral and psychological climate, organization, and order are typical features of the Soviet way of life is increasing.

Under the leadership of party committees, the mass news media are having a substantial influence on resolving major national economic tasks.

The participants in the debate discussed questions connected with stepping up the counterpropaganda thrust of materials and with broadening the themes of press articles in light of the requirements of specific audiences and [questions] devoted to work with readers' letters and to improving the activity of rayon and city newspapers. It was noted that the collectives that are carrying out the economic experiment need particular attention from the press.

An important place was devoted to the role and nature of criticism. Opinions were expressed that its weight and influence increase considerably if the articles suggest specific ways, forms, and methods of improving matters and when critical articles are supplemented by material aimed at providing specific assistance.

The participants in the section "The Improvement of the Means, Forms, and Methods of Ideological Work Is an Essential Condition of Increasing Its Effectiveness" discussed new positive processes in the practice of work with people and in the improvement of working people's communist education.

There was a businesslike, committed discussion of important problems such as ensuring a differentiated approach toward questions of education, the organization of individual work with people, the strengthening of ideological education work actually in teams, counterpropaganda activity, enhancing the effectiveness of graphic agitation, and ways of increasing the effectiveness of atheist education.

The speakers shared opinions about practical ways of improving the system for the dissemination of leading experience of party ideological work. Thus, support was given to the initiative of the party committees that in the period between elections, premises of agitation centers should be used to organize sociopolitical information centers, special interest clubs, and other forms of work with people and especially with adolescents.

Great attention was paid to improving the content and organization of party studies, economic education, and lecture propaganda; the activity of all means of propaganda and education; and the harmonious development of Soviet people. It was stressed that it is necessary to orient party organizations toward the end results of ideological and political, labor, and moral education. The innovations thrown up by life must be vigorously supported.

The tasks set by the party regarding the education of the rising generation require a quest for new approaches toward work with young people. This was noted at the session of the section "The Further Improvement of Party Leadership of the Komsomol and of the Communist Education of Young People Is a Most Important Party Task."

The speeches named places where there is specific experience containing a diversity of forms and methods of work to educate young people, develop their labor and socio-political activeness, and strengthen party influence on the Komsomol's activity.

Relying on the most important propositions of the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Party Leadership of the Komsomol and Improving Its Role in Young People's Communist Education" and of Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speeches on these questions, the section participants noted that it is necessary to find forms and methods of influencing young people that accord as fully as possible with the objective requirements of the present stage of oursociety's development. It is necessary to take into account the level of education, culture, and vocational training and the demands and interests of young men and women and to ensure the unity of the ideological and political, labor, moral education of young people.

An important place in the discussion was occupied by questions of participation by Komsomol members and young people in accelerating scientific and technical progress, of the ideological and political and class education of the rising generation, and of the implementation of school reform. It was stressed that work with cadres is the key question in improving all Komsomol activity.

The sections' work was led by CPSU Central Committee Section Chiefs V.A. Medvedev, B.I. Stukalin, and V.F. Shauro; PRAVDA Chief Editor V.G. Afanasyev; A.G . Yegorov, director of the CPSU Central Commitee Institute of Marxism-Leninism; V.G. Zakharov, Z.P. Tumanova, and S.G. Shcherbakov, first deputy chiefs of CPSU Central Committee Sections; deputy chiefs of CPSU Central Committee sections; and other CPSU Central Committee executives.

TIKHONOV MEETS WITH WAR VETERANS COMMITTEE

PM121026 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Dec 84 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Meeting in the Kremlin"]

[Text] On 11 December member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Tikhonov received a delegation of the Soviet War Veterans Committee in the Kremlin.

The head of the delegation, chairman of the committee, Hero of the Soviet Union, Colonel-General Aleksey Zheltov spoke about the conference of war veterans for security, disarmament and cooperation in Europe that was held in Belgrade in October and presented the final document of the conference to Nikolay Tikhonov. The document emphasizes veterans' resolve to take actions to safeguard peace, restrict and arrest the arms race, advance toward disarmament and develop cooperation on the basis of all the principles of the Helsinki's Final Act that were reaffirmed in the final document of the Madrid Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

During the conversation, members of the delegation stressed that a serious concern was expressed at the conference in Belgrade over the heightened danger of nuclear war caused by the unrestrained arms race unleashed by the United States and its allies in NATO.

Representatives of many millions of World War II veterans, fighters of antifascist resistance, unanimously declared for further actions in defense of peace won 40 year ago. They decided to hold a world conference of war veterans for disarmament in 1986, proclaimed by the United Nations the year of peace.

The head of the Soviet Government thanked representatives of the Soviet War Veterans Committee and participants in the conference in Belgrade, for the work done. He pointed out that actions of broad circles of the world public for disarmament and for safeguarding peace assume great importance in present-day conditions when the international situation has been extremely aggravated through the fault of imperialism.

Nikolay Tikhonov stressed that the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government consistently conduct a policy based on the Leninist principles of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems and aimed at curbing the arms race, at the limitation and subsequent complete ban of nuclear weapons, aimed at the use of outer space for exclusively peaceful purposes.

The Soviet state assumed a solemn pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons and urged other nuclear powers to follow its example.

ıe Soviet peace initiatives thoroughly set out in the speeches of Konstantin ıernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR ıpreme Soviet Presidium, meet with ever wider world public support. The world ıat was once rescued from fascist enslavement must not be destroyed in nuclear ɔnflagration.

: believe it is very significant that on the eve of the 40th anniversary of the vic-ɔry over German facism, Soviet war veterans and participants in the antifascist :sistance in other countries have declared at their conference resolutely in defence ' peace and security in Europe, Nikolay Tikhonov said. We highly appreciate the anti-ır activity of the Soviet War Veterans committee and the international public of ır veterans who actively declare against the war danger looming over humanity.

:ro of the Soviet Union A.P. Maresyev, first deputy chairman of the Soviet War Veterans ɔmmittee, took part in the conversation.

APITONOV READS GREETINGS TO CONSUMERS CONGRESS

)112118 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 11 Dec 84

'rom the Vremya newscast]

'ext] The 11th congress of representatives of the consumers' cooperatives societies ' the USSR opened in Moscow today in the Great Kremlin Hall. With prolonged ɔplause, delegates and guests greeted Comrades Vorotnikov, Gorbachev, Solomentsev, ikhnonov, Kuznetsov, Kapitonov, and Ryzhkov. Also in the presidium were Comrade Sizov, ıairman of the Central Auditing Commission of the CPSU Central Committee, and Comrades ɔdyul and Nuriyev, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers, leaders of nistries and departments, and front-rank workers of consumers' cooperative societies d agriculture. Also present at the congress are foreign guests, representatives om cooperative organizations of 47 countries -- the International Cooperative liance.

e CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers nt greetings to the participants of the congress of consumers' cooperative societies. mrade Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, read out the text of the eetings.

says in particular:

egin Kapitonov video recording] The consumers' cooperatives societies, in whose nks there are more than 60 million people, is a socioeconomic organization and plays important role in the implementation of the plans for the social and economic deve-pment of our country. Constantly perfecting the population's trade services and panding the purchases of agricultural produce and the production of consumer goods, ey promote the putting into practice of the unswerving course of the Communist Party raising the people's welfare. Your congress is taking place on the eve of the ıal year of the 5-year period. The implementation of the plans outlined for 1985 ll ensure a new upsurge by the national economy in the consolidation of the home-nd's economic and defense might. As Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, ıeral secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme viet Presidium, stressed in his speech at the October Central Committee plenum, the rty sees the basis of production successes as lying in concern for people and the eation of the appropriate conditions for their labor and life and the further ɔssoming of their cultural life. Guided by these instructions, the cooperative ganization must direct its efforts to more fully satisfying the needs of the rural rkers in goods and services.

The direct duty of the cooperative member is purposefully and persistently to carry our work in realizing the Food Program and the sociocultural transformation of the countryside. It is necessary to effectively utilize the possibilities of the consumers cooperative societies to increase stocks of goods and more actively step up the volume of purchases and processing of agricultureal produce and raw material, manifesting in this more initiative and socialist enterprise. The contemporary scale and prospects of the development of the consumers' cooperative societies dictate the need to constantly perfect the administration of its branches, improve work with cadres and strengthen all sectors with specialists possessing expert knowledge. It is necessarv to further develop democracy, expand the part and increase the role of shareholders [payshchiki] in the activity of the cooperatives nad perfect the organization of socialist competition. In the international arena, the Soviet consumers' cooperative societies must continue to actively press for the protection of peace and friendship and close cooperation among the cooperative organizations of all countries. The CPSU Central Committe, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Minsters express their firm conviction that the workers of the consumers' cooperative societies will properly meet the 27th congress of the Leninist party and will continue to make a weighty contribution to the matter of perfecting the developed socialist society.

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Minsters. [applause] [end video recording]

Comrade Trunov, chairman of the Tsentrosoyuz directorate, delivered the directorate's report.

The congress of consumers' cooperative societies will continue its work on 12 December.

CPSU DECISION ON SHORTCOMINGS IN RECYCLING

LD071821 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has examined the question of serious shortcomings in the use of recycled [vtorichniy] material resources in the national economy. The decision notes that despite the decisions taken on the improvement in the use of recycled material resources in production, the state of affairs in this sector remains unsatisfactory. At the same time their maximum utilization in the national economy constitutes an integral part of work on economy. The economy of material resources in itself, Comrade Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stressed in his speech to the Politburo on 15 November 1984, is becoming an important source of ensuring growth in production in present-day conditions.

The CPSU Central Committee noted that many ministries and departments are not meeting plans for the collection and reprocessing of recycled materials. Insufficient attention is paid to the use of low-waste and waste-free technology, of resource-saving machinery, to ensuring the comprehensive reprocessing of all types of raw stuffs and materials, in the construction of new, and reconstruction and modernization of enterprises in use. Provision is not being made for the creation of capacities for the reprocessing of recycled materials. Extremely little capital investment is allocated to this. The time limits for the construction of recycling plants are intolerably delayed.

A significant proportion of metal continues to be lost as waste and swarf. Many associations and enterprises concentrate mainly on obtaining primary materials. Consequently, millions of metric tons of raw materials suitable for recycling are carted off to the scrap heap. They occupy significant areas of land and cause damage to the environment.

The USSR Gosplan is making insufficient provision for increasing the proportion of recycled resources in the overall use of materials. The USSR Gossnab is inadequately coordinating work on increasing the volumes of utilization of production wastes. The CPSU Central Committee deems intolerable the underestimation of the importance of the economic use of material resources and of the broad utilization of recycled raw materials in production.

The decision stresses that ministries and departments must bear full responsibility for the comprehensive reprocessing of raw stuffs and materials, and for increasing the amount of manufactured goods made from them. Relevant organizations are instructed to draft proposals for perfecting the management of the system of procurement and reprocessing organizations. The Communist Party Central Committees of union republics, kraykoms, obkoms and raykoms of the party are required to intensify organizational and political work aimed at a reduction of production wastes everywhere, fuller reprocessing of recycled resources, and the cultivation of a thoughtful attitude toward national assets.

ROMANOV, USTINOV SIGN PLANT DIRECTOR'S OBITUARY

PM111550 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Dec 84 Second Edition p 3

[V.N. Sivets obituary]

[Excerpts] Viktor Nikolayevich Sivets, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy, member of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, Hero of Socialist Labor, winner of the Lenin and USSR state prizes, and general director of the Tashkent Aviation Production Association, died on 9 December 1984 in his 65th year.

V.N. Sivets was born on 4 May 1919 into an employee's family in Przhevalsk in Kirgizia. After graduating from the Kazan Aviation Institute in 1943 he worked at the Tashkent Aviation Plant and Aviation Association and in his long labor career rose from foreman to general director of the association.

Signed, G.V. Romanov, D.F. Ustinov, V.V. Kuznetsov, L.V. Smirnov, I.F. Dmitriyev, I.S. Silayev, I.B. Usmankhodzhayev, B.P. Bugayev, P.S. Pleshakov, E.K. Pervyshin, P.V. Finogenov, A.N. Yefimov, A.S. Systsov, A.V. Bolbot, Yu.A. Bardin, A.G. Bratukhin, M.A. Ilin, Yu.V. Konyshev, Yu.B. Nikitin, V.M. Chuyko, L.M. Shkadov, N.G. Shishkov, V.G. Ivanov, D.A. Dicheskul, F.Z. Abdulin, T.N. Osetrov, G.Kh. Kadyrov, I.G. Anisimkin, G.V. Novozhilov, V.Ye. Kopylov, A.G. Mikhaylov, P.V. Balabuyev, V.N. Zhuravlev, V.Yu. Yusupov.

DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEY SCHEDULED FOR JANUARY

LD070954 Moscow TASS in English 0742 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow December 7 TASS -- A selective socio-demographic survey of population is to be carried out in the USSR from January 2 to 11, 1985. Lev Volodarskiy, head of the Central Statistical Board of the USSR relates in today's PRAVDA the purposes of and procedure for the carrying out of the survey.

A selective socio-demographic survey in 1985, he said, will give an opportunity to trace changes in the composition of the country's population over the period that has passed since the latest all-union census taken at the beginning of 1979 and to obtain necessary data for the elaboration of economic and social development plans for the twelfth five-year plan period (1986-1990) and for a longer term. The forthcoming survey will be carried out throughout the country's territory, with the exception of areas of the extreme north and other difficult-of-access places such as, for example, remote settlements in the Pamirs and Tien Shan communication with and access to which in January are difficult. [sentence as received]

Materials of the survey will provide detailed data on the composition of the population, the level of their education distribution throughout the territory of the USSR, a breakdown as to social groups, etc. There will be a more clear picture of the labour resources of society, population's incomes, birth rate, and other matters.

All these data are necessary for the bodies of (?statistical) administration and planning, and scientific institutions, and are helpful in the solution of many practical tasks, Lev Volodarskiy emphasized. He pointed out that the selective survey will be carried out through an opinion poll to be taken by specially trained pollsters among five per cent of the country's population. About 50,000 polltakers -- workers, collective farmers, students, and employees -- have been chosen with the assistance of local soviets of people's deputies.

AIR DROP CONDUCTED FOR ARCTIC SCIENTIFIC STATION

PM111149 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Dec 84 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report: "In the Sky Above the Ice"]

[Text] Pevek -- Airmen from the Kolyma-Indigirskiy aviation enterprise have flown a 1,000-km route above the Arctic. The Il-14 crew headed by Pilot First Class Yuriy Klepikov has delivered the first consignment of freight from Zhokhov Island to the collective of the "Severny Polyus-26" drifting scientific research station. The day before, the runway on the floating island where the station is located had been damaged because of ice drifts. and the freight for the polar scientists was dropped from the aircraft by parachute in special containers.

"The station began its Arctic stint 21 May," S. Kessel, chief of the "Sever-36" polar expedition said. "Since then, it has drifted over 1,000 km in the Arctic waters. The ice floe on which the polar scientists' scientific town is situated is moving farther and farther north, to a relatively inaccessible region. Our expedition's air crews have to supply the polar scientists with about 20 tons of various freight. That includes scientific equipment, diesel electric stations, and food."